Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 135 only.
WELLINGTON
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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

L. OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use.
Royal West End
gives such service.
Get it from
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CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 67 BOMBAY· WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
22nd March	Culna†	6152	
29th ,,	A Steamer†		
4th April	Malta	6054	Extra
5th ,,	Somali	6712	
8th ,,	Ormonde	14853	Extra
9th ,,	Teesta	6296	Extra
12th ,,	Nagova	6854	
19th ,,	Takada	6949	Extra
19th ,,	Karmala	8988	
22nd ,,	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6858	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Ormonde," "Nagova," "Takada" and "Karmala" will be allotted on the 22nd March In addition to 336 first and 117 second saloon, there are 476 third class passages available by the "Ormonde." It is essential that those supplying for first or second saloon passages by this vessel, should state whether or not they are willing to accept third class accommodation in the event of first or second saloon not being available Passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th April	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
14th March	Lightning	Karachi & Persian G (Extra.)
24th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
27th ,,	Limpa	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
28th ,,	Dumra	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
29th ,,	Tarcoba	East South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Kashiu Maru	I. Takahashi	4720	14th Mar.	19th Mar.
Kiu-h Wa	G. Kan	4249	13th Mar.	23rd Mar
Hakuba Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
Kosuku Maru	W. Nagabiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Tubori Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kamdo Maru	N. Yanagi	8th Mar.	20th March	Japan.
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko	4th Mar.	20th ,,	,,
Ryuku Maru	K. Uchigoye	18th Mar.	24th March	Italy
Bunsu Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	7th April	,,
Kenkon Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	26th April	,,

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Mint Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00 000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi.
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Paid-up	.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1 00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the, sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDALE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.

4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	.....	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	.....	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs, Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for the custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,050,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK.

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITCMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 1,41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriabarache
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1.00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane.

BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian [illegible] Company to lead the way by [illegible] the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs [illegible] First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 511

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Maajid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED
SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
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MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

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INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

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Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Re. 1/8.
Ansora Creame saleable at Re. 1/4.

Proprietors HOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK.
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.

FREE!

Demonstration given

ON THE

WOOD STOCK

at any time and place in order to prove the unique merits of this machine

THE

WOOD STOCK

is the simplest, stronges and the best machine on the market 42 keys, single shift, ball bearing, visible writing, etc.

Ask for the free demonstration—it is given at your office.

Write NOW :—

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.

251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

C.B. 672.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

AND

DRY-CLEANING

is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

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PENCH COAL.

It is hereby notified that we are now booking orders for PENCH COAL for delivery during 1919.

Intending purchasers are advised to register their orders as early as possible.

All enquiries should be addressed to our Selling Agents—

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Century Buildings, Hornby Road, Post Box 416, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE &CO.

Agents for Pench Collieries.

P. O. Box 388, BOMBAY.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case..	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	„ 45
14 ct. „	.. ..	„ 57
18 ct. „	.. ..	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,

Watch and Clock Dealer,

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FAMOUS POONA BISCUITS

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Our Biscuits are made in an up-to-date factory with the latest machinery and ovens and by an expert with Home experience.

All orders however large or small will have the proprietors' prompt attention.

Roeinton Lawyer Nazareth & Co.

POONA.

Telegram: "BISCUITS."

If you want to buy, sell or exchange

ANY KIND OF **MACHINES**

Engines, Pumps, Grinding and Oil Mills, Gins, Electric Motors, Motor-cars, Lathes, Drills and Agricultural Implements, etc.

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AMBALAL M. PATEL & Co.

Crossing 2nd Kumbharwada Lane, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY No. 4.

TELE. ADDRESS: THOUGHTS. | PHONE No. 2628.

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FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA and

all kinds of intermittent FEVER

SURE and SPEEDY RADICAL cure.

The best Plague Preventive ever introduced by

Dr. ADAMS.

It is purely a Vegetable Extract and undoubtedly the very best Specific in the Market, also acts like magic equally with children as well as adults.

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FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

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[Prompt attention for V. P. orders.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

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Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.

So,

Health can not be got without

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

They are a sovereign cure for mental and physical weakness.

16 days trial costs only a Rupee.

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Manishankar Govindji,

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JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

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Aniline & Alizarine DYES

For Immediate Delivery.

DIRECT COLORS.

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CONGO RED N. CONC.
CONGO RED PS.
COTTON RED.
AMMACO DELTA RED 2B.
DIRECT CLARET, FAST-TO-ACID.
AMMACO DIRECT CORINTH CO.
ERIE GARNET R.
FAST PINK L.
AMMACO DIRECT BROWN BB.
ERIE BROWN C.
ERIE BROWN GB.
DIANOL BROWN K.
CHLORAMINE YELLOW WB.
DIRECT YELLOW JS.
DIRECT YELLOW GN SPECIAL.
AMMACO DIRECT ORANGE WB.
AMMACO DIRECT GREEN WB.
DIRECT GREEN JS.
ERIE GREEN MT.
DIRECT GREEN B.
NIAGARA VIOLET BW.
FAST BLUE BLACK N.
DIRECT BLACK JS.
ERIE BLACK GXOO.
DIAZINE BLACK XTRA.

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METHYLENE BLUE G.
METHYLENE BLUE 2R.
AMMACO BASIC NAVY BLUE, DA CONC.
BISMARK BROWN Y. EX.
BISMARK BROWN 53.
AMMACO VICTORIA GREEN WB.
CHRYSOIDINE 3R.
SAFRANINE A.
SAFRANINE BL.
METHYL VIOLET WB.
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FAST RED S. CONC.
WOOL RED BD.
FAST RED BR.
BRILLIANT ACID RED.
AZO RUBINE EX.
BUFFALO FAST FUCHSINE D.
BUFFALO FAST FUCHSINE G.
BUFFALO FAST FCCHSINE 6B.
CLOTH RED G.
WOOL YELLOW EX. CONC.

ANILINE ALIZARINE DYES

SULPHUR COLORS.

DUTCHESS BLACK.
THIONAL BLACK G.
THIONAL OLIVE V.
SULPHUR GREEN.
SULPHUR BROWN 2R.
THIONAL DARK BROWN D.
SULPHUR BROWN BD.
SULPHUR KHAKI BK.
SULPHUR YELLOW G.
SULPHUR YELLOW R.
SULPHUR DIRECT NAVY BLUE.
SULPHUR BLUE SAP.

CHROME COLORS.

AMMACO ALIZARINE ORANGE WB.
AMMACO ALIZARINE YELLOW 3G1.

INDANTHRENE BLUE G. C. D. 20 % PASTE.
INDANTHRENE MAROON 20 % PASTE.

HYDROSULPHITE BASF POWDER.
SODIUM SULPHIDE 60 62 % CONC.

Our forty years' experience in this line enables us to match any shade ACCURATELY—make us PROVE IT!

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C.B. 689.

Are you Married?

It is your duty to your dear wife and children to carry enough Insurance to provide for them in the event of your death.

Are you Single?

You will probably marry soon some day and have a family and in case you need a suitable provision for your retiring years

Therefore

Assure NOW, when health is good and premiums are low.

For particulars and prospects, please write to-day to :—

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Sole Agents:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION.

Secretaries:—

DALAL & Co.

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C. B. 697.

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MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materials Cement, etc.

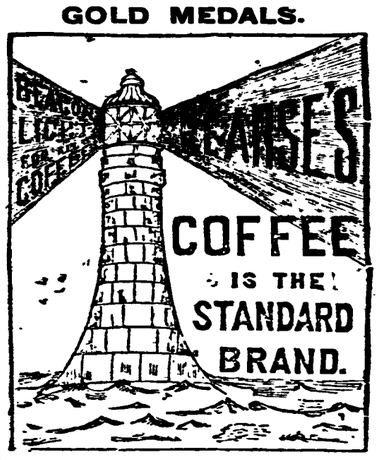
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Address "Fashion." Bombay.

AWARDED

GOLD MEDALS.



A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice

IS

A CUP OF

PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

COFFEE ROASTED BY GAS AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY.

To be had of

All respectable Dealers

AND AT

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS **PEARSE & Co.** ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS

Shipchandlery & Hardware GOODS

of every description are always held by us in stock. Do not waste your time in investigating, when a trial order placed with us will convince you as to the excellent quality of our goods and the low rates we quote.

We guarantee to give you the BEST SERVICE on all contracts placed with us.

Let us know **NOW** as to what you want!

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS,

SHALE BUILDING, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C.B. 669.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words. 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." / Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No 3. Visible. 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 215. Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125. Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100. Oliver No. 6 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195. Mercedes little-used Rs. 225. Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85. Remington No. 7 Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125. Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 86 (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PADLOCKS—Superior 4 levers unpickable interchangeable-key sets of 12. Padlocks having only 4 keys all alike. Price per set of 12 padlocks, 1½ in. size Rs. 25, 2in. size Rs. 29/10 2½in. size Rs. 38/12. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

TAXI OWNERS will hear of something to their advantage in regard to Motor Insurance by communicating with Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1510

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEBILITY of any descriptions and of any duration cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, P. O. Calcutta. 4B

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST would like to teach by private arrangement certain Technico-Chemical processes of great commercial value. Apply Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1577

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN. the well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay. 1564

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to G. L. BODBOLE, L.M.&S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur, State Radhanpur. 1549

WANTED—MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Madras or Bombay Universities, to apply for vacancies in the Mysore Medical Department. Pay Rs. 80—5—100. Selected Candidates will be eligible for promotion to Assistant Surgeon's Grade. Pay Rs. 120 raising to Rs. 360. Apply at once to T. V. ARUMUGAM, Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, Bangalore. 1544

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

REQUIRED a SHORTHAND TYPIST for a mercantile firm in Bombay. Commencing pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1578

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT and one CANVASSER. Apply BOMBAY AUCTION CO., 23, Church Gate Street. 1563

WANTED—Experienced TYPISTS for Solicitors' firm. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1457

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT PROOF READER for our Job Dept. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER, expert in designs for a Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 393, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1498

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER, knowing drawing. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply SECRETARY, Bai Ruttonbai Rustomji Umrigar, Anglo-Vernacular School, Igatpuri. 1494

WANTED—One English knowing CLERK, having experience in Stevedoring and Tranship work. Typist preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER with free boarding and lodging immediately. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Ry. and Military Contractors, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 1561

WANTED—A HINDU TYPIST with good knowledge of correspondence and accounts. Apply GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY, GIRGAON, Bombay. 1583

HARDWORKING CLERKS under 30 required for Parsi firm in Surat. Good prospects. Board, Lodge free, if desired. See personally DHANJISHA JOSHI. Opp. Charni Road Station. 1580

WANTED—A MANAGER for Bombay Swadeshi Stores, none need apply unless he has previous experience of such office. Apply. the BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LD., Times Building. Fort, Bombay. 1516

PARTNER WANTED—Young energetic Parsee, having experience of silk piece, goods in China and Japan for seven years, is willing to join as working partner or manager in a going or new concern in India or abroad. Apply Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1560

WANTED.—An energetic NON-MATRIC CLERK for Muslim Merchants' Society, knowledge of typewriting and Gujarati essential. Apply sharp stating experience, age, salary expected to HAJI KARIM & SONS, 103, Abdul Rehman Street. 1565

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital Lashkar. Free moderately furnished quarters provided. Private practice allowed outside hospital hours. An Indian Lady graduate, having good experience of surgical and gynecological work will be preferred. Applications stating terms and qualifications be addressed to W. G. NADKARNI, Major, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior State. 1536

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Several young energetic CLERKS of good education for temporary clerical appointments in Military Accounts offices in Poona. Pay according to qualifications. (2). Applications stating qualifications and experience should be addressed to the FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, Poona. 1548

WANTED.—Capable ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. No salary, but a fair commission to commence with. After a month's trial or if candidate brings in business earlier, salary and commission. Open to both sexes. Good opening and permanent employment to anyone with a "gift of the gab", who will bring in BUSINESS. Apply to Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1515

WANTED by a firm of advertising Agents, the SERVICES of an artist for their drawing and sketching Department. Preference to a man, who is serving in any of H. M.'s Combatant Forces in India and about to be demobilised or one who has already been demobilised. Good salary. Three years' engagement and free passage home on termination of agreement. Apply with one or two specimens of work to Box No. 396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1514

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, UNDERGRADUATES and DRAWING MASTER to serve as assistant teachers in a Moffusil High School, near Bombay. Salary, Rs. 50 for graduates, Rs. 30 for undergraduates and Rs. 35 for the Drawing Master, per mensem. Further prospects on approval of service. Deccanies preferred. Two years' binding necessary. Apply sharp to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1581

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PARSEE, 23 years' service, experience of accounts, correspondence, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT in mofussil or abroad. Apply Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1575

A business man with nearly twenty years' experience in business and accounts is prepared to take up the management of business of or represent any Indian or Foreign business in the Presidency of Madras. A large number of canvassing and other agents are already working throughout the Presidency of Madras. Apply immediately to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1586

WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH of good power drawing 100 fans. Please apply stating the minimum price and name thereof to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1572

WANTED—A complete modern PRESS for printing a weekly English and Gujerati newspaper; also an experienced journalist to edit such a paper in Nairobi, British East Africa. Apply Box No. 398, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1517

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two very elegant handsome DRAWING ROOM SCREENS; and other articles of household furniture. Apply Box No. 404, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1546

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Private Offers—LAW LIBRARY, Volumes of Historian's History, etc., can be seen at CRAWFORD & Co., auctioneers. 1585

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD five-seater good working order Rs. 3,000 also BANJO fivestringed, unused, Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 405, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1559

GALVANIZED PLAIN SHEETS, 24in. guage 6 by 3 and 7 by 3 best Apollo brand, soft. Apply Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1566

FOR SALE 7/9 Harley-Davidson Combination coach—built side-car, in excellent running order Rs. 1,800 or the nearest offer. Apply Box No. 410 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1571

FOR SALE—Henderson Motor-cycle 4 cylinder with a sporting side-car, fitted with electric dynamo lighting set. Apply Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1568

FOR SALE.—Screw-Cutting Lathes in complete working order. Ft. 11, 12, 10, 8 and 6. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1010

FOR SALE.—GLYCERINE S. G. 1260, Warranted English. Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per lb. in wholesale quantity only. G. CHHAGANLAL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Princess Street, Bombay. 1504

FOR SALE—One Renault motor-car, 36 by 40 H.P. equipped with Brolt dynamo lighting system. Bosch magneto fitted with a sporting, six-seater body, a luxurious high-speed car for touring. Apply Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1569

FOR SALE—DOUBLE SUPER ROYAL PRINTING MACHINE, 12 by 18 inches CYLINDER and 9 by 13 inches TREADLE PRINTING MACHINES, 33 feet LATHE with accessories, HAND PRESSES; all in perfect order. Apply GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Girgaon, Bombay. 1584

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR by D. Gestetner, simple—inexpensive, durable. A perfect stencil copying machine for circulars, etc. 1000 and over copies can be had from one original handwritten or typed stencil paper. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A1

DUPLICATING SUNDRIES for the Cyclostyle—Stencil papers, Handwriting or Typewriting, Pens, Inks in various colors, etc., etc. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, C. B.—B1

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100; Empire No. 1	115
Underwood No. 5, Rs. 180; L. C. Smith, No. 5	200
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9 good as new	220

American Rebuilt Olivers, Nos. 5, 7 & 9 Secondhand and Rebuilt Remington No. 10.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For Parsees and Europeans only from 1st April, single or double flats, on each floor of a newly built building "VICTORY VILLA", at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, complete with Electric Lights and up-to-date Sanitary Arrangements. Apply on premises or N. P. KARANI, 685, Tardeo, Bombay. 1562

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.

THE INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street,
Calcutta.
1507

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 20th March, 1919, at 10 a.m.

30 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:—
HACKS.
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.
and other Utility Classes.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1490

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.—Newly built beautiful airy flats at Altamount Road. Plot No. 6 with complete electric and sanitary fittings. Apply to Jehangir M. Billimoria Architect, Hughes Road, Jehangir Mansion, Chawpaty, or Budri Mahal, Hornby Road Fort. 948

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold by Public Auction at Nasirabad, Rajputana, on 4th April, 1919, at the P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow, a large quantity of unused material, consisting of bullies of different sizes, sirkhis, matting, etc., suitable for building purposes. Full details are available from the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Public Works Department, Ajmer. 1579

NOTICE.

THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., of America, open their branch office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay opp. Cash Chemist from 1st April, 1919.
Write to Manager for particulars. 1533

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, at the Municipal Office upto 1 p.m., (Bom-Time) on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1919, for the supply of (a) Diets, (b) Clothing, and (c) Miscellaneous articles, etc., to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, for the period ending 31st March, 1920.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the President.
J. CAIRNS,
Ag. Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum.

Drainage Department,
Bombay Municipality,
Bombay, 18th March, 1919. 1582

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Hospital clothing will be received up to one p.m. (Bombay time) on the 3rd day of April, 1919. Form of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla.
Bombay, 14th March, 1919. 1574

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BUSHU MARU" having arrived from Marseilles via Port Said, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamers arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th March, 1919.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.

1. The SENIOR MINISTER in His Highness' Government.
(a) Salary up to Rs. 2,000 per month.
(b) Administrative experience and perfect knowledge of English and pure nagri essential.
(c) Knowledge of Sanscrit an additional recommendation.
2. PRESIDENT of the State Municipalities.
(a) Salary up to Rs. 600 per month.
(b) Englishman with engineering qualifications preferred.
3. A TUTOR to two young students.
(a) Salary Rs. 600 per month.
(b) A European officer with literary qualifications preferred.

The following conditions apply to all the above posts:—
(a) Free unfurnished quarters.
(b) Will be guided in all respects by State rules, including travelling allowance and security, &c.
(c) Applications with copies of testimonials should be accompanied with photographs (not to be returned) without which no application will be entertained.

Apply before 1st April to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev of Alwar. 1420

NOTICE.

ELLIAS HAJI SIDICK HAJI SOOMAR & CO.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between HAJI SIDICK HAJI SOOMAR, SALLEMAHOMED ELLIAS and MAHOMED JOOSUB JACKARIA ELLIAS, for the purpose of carrying on business of Woolen, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods in Bombay, at 245—249, Chakla Street, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as and from 6th day of October, 1918, from which date the said Haji Sidick Haji Soomar has ceased to be interested as a partner in the firm of Ellias Haji Sidick Haji Soomar and Co., from the said date and will continue, to be carried on in the same premises by the said Sallemahomed Ellias and Mahomed Joosab Jackaria Ellias, at their sole risk and upon their sole responsibility. All persons claiming any amounts against the above firm are requested to receive the amounts due within 15 days from the date hereof.

SALEHMAHOMED ELLIAS.
MAHOMED JOOSUB JAKARIA ELLIAS.
14th March, 1919. 1498

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., of Karachi shift their Head Office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Cash Chemists, from 1st April, 1919.
Enquiry Solicited. 1532

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN the Notice dated the 14th of March, 1919, Re: Sale of property at Fergusson Road belonging to Damodar Raghoba appearing under our signature in the issue of this paper, dated the 15th of March, 1919, the description of the property to be sold is not correct. The Vendor Damodar Raghoba has agreed to sell to our client only the vacant ground admeasuring 2,454 square yards out of his property, the description of which is set out in the said advertisement.
Dated this 18th day of March, 1919.
DHARAMSI & CO.,
1588 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS DAMODAR alias DWARKADAS DAMODER alias DUWARKADAS DAMODAR alias DWARKADAS DAMODHER alias DWARKADASS DAMODHUR alias DUWARKADAS DAMODER alias DWARKADASS DAMODER, late of Bombay, Halai Bhattia, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.
RAMCOREBAI, widow of Dwarkadas Damodar, of Bombay, Halai Bhattia, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbhat Lane, near Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.

The 12th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1587

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
28, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 PACKAGES MULLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 19th March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Vithalvadi at the Baling Press of Doosa Mussa by order of Messrs. Chenlram Jasraj on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mathuradas Munji.
19 Packages Mulls Signal Brand including.
5 Packages No. 5400-5500-5600.
5 Packages No. 1090-2099-3099.
9 Packages No. 9060-9062-9065.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES MULLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 19th March 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Vithalvadi at the Baling Press of Doosa Mussa by order of Sheth Budunarayen Gangadhar and on account and at the Risk of defaulting purchase Mohanlal Bhanji.
7 Packages Mulls No. 4751-6791.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

1 Bent Steel round edge, quite new, fire proof "Milner's Safe", size 37 by 28 by 27.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs MODY and Co., Will, This Day WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, in his shop on Tambakata, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. S. K. Mathuramaiyar and Sons:—
30 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single yarn, No. 60.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

TIRE-DOH.

TIRE-DOH—Repairs tire and tube punctures quickly and permanently without vulcanizing; also repairs all and every kind of Rubber goods. Complete outfit Rs. 3. SPEEDEE, a washing compound for clothes, walls, carpets, tiles, etc., removes paint, ink and oil stains. Rs. 1-8 per tin 27 oz. Apply to:
SUNDERRAO MORESHWAR & CO.,

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 1353.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES AMERICAN IRON RIVETS (ROUND HEAD).
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on the account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. H. J. Thanawala of Nagdevi Street.
Ex. s.s. "Hitsuke Maru", "Benten Maru", and "Siam Maru."
86 cases American iron rivets (round head) of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES YARN OF THE HATHISING MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Nagerpath Sons and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Virchand Dalchharam.
12 bales yarn of the Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad 2 30s.
19 bales yarn of the Hathising Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad 30 40s.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES SHEETINGS CALENDARS OF THE SPRING MILLS.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Multani Chandram Relumal and on account and at the risk of Sha Jethabhoy Karsondas
6 bales sheeting calendars of the Spring Mills No. 2164 6 lbs.
1 bale sheeting calendars of the Spring Mills No. 2174 6½ lbs.
4 bales sheeting calendars of the Spring Mills No. 2184 7 lbs.
1 bale sheeting calendars of the Spring Mills No. 2164 and 2174 mixed 7 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Morarji Dharsey & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Narandas Devkadas.
Ex. s. s. "CAIN MARU."
3 bales Japanese shirtings No. 55000 44 inches 38 yards.
Ex. s. s. "INAHO MARU."
2 bales Japanese shirtings No. 55000 44 inches 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES BICHROMATE OF SODA AND 20 KEGS ANTIMONY SALT.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 19th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. K. Haridas and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co.:—
6 casks each about 6 cwts. Bichromate of Soda.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Bhutta and Co.:—
20 kegs each 1 cwt. (nett) Antimony Salt.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES BLACK POPLINS.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. D. Patel & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Nagardas & Co.
2 packages each 16 pieces Black Poplins of Kahn and Kahn 56 inches 20 to 25 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES ASBESTOS PACKINGS, 2 CASES ASBESTOS TAPES 2 CASES BOOTS LACES AND 3 CASES SHOE EYELETS.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. Shankerlal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maganlal Chunilal and Sons.
J S 723 and Co.—3, 4 2 cases each 2 cwt. Asbestos packing ½ inch.
J S 723 and Co.—5/6—2 cases each 2 cwt. Asbestos packing 5/8in.
J S 723 and Co.—7/8—2 cases each 2 cwt. Asbestos packing ¾in.
J S 723 and Co.—1—1 case 2 cwt. Asbestos Tape 1 6in.
J S 723 and Co.—2—1 case 1 cwt. Asbestos Tape 1/2in.
J S 760 and Co.—1—1 case 50 Gross Boots laces black colour.
J S 760 and Co.—4—1 case 50 Gross Boots laces brown colour.
J S 760 and Co.—1—1 case 200 boxes shoe eyelets black.
J S 760 and Co.—2—1 case 200 boxes shoe eyelets brown.
J S 760 and Co.—5—1 case 200 boxes shoe eyelets black.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th and SATURDAY, the 29th March, and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and THURSDAY, the 3rd April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of, bicycles, rubber tyres, motor tyres, wire belting, one case brushes, beeswax, bales of satrangees (carpets), piece-goods, Aligarh locks, bales of twine, abrak, indigo, nimar, camp cots, trousers press, Myer's pumping machine, ghee, one big iron wheel, old umbrellas, hats and sticks, boots and shoes, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelled ware, alum, empty casks, cinema lenses, deck chairs, trunks and boxes, old clothing, etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 17 CASES BRUSHES.
Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Sales Room, the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned—
9 cases toilet brushes.
8 cases brushes.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboard, sofas, almyrahs, Jost fans, cloth and gown presses, single and double bedsteads, teapoys, tiffin baskets, tents, table, hanging and wall lamps, baba cradle, one old drum, books, bows and arrows, one sword marked crown, one 350 Magnum Rigby Manser rifle, one danzig waffel G. P. S. Rifle one rifle by Westley Richard and Co., London, one spear, 200 bullets 5.3 L. 10. 33 bullets Rigby 350in. 20 bullets, W. R. A. Co., 405in. 2 Gun cases with chaming rods, etc., etc.

The property of late Capt. G. E. Balfour and Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, also by order of the Executor of the late Mr. R. Barlow.

1 Mahogany sweet-toned cottage piano by A. & C. S., Ltd., 166 Victoria Street, S.W.

1 Book stand with Encyclopaedia Britannica 9th edition.

1 Jost fan in case.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH CUTTINGS GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road, and Arthur Road, and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, gathering cocoanuts from the cocoanut-trees on Lady Jamshedji Road and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices, cultivating the ground and removing the fruits from Plot No. 1, King Edward Memorial Hospital site at Government Gate Road, Parel, and cutting grass and gathering fruits from the ground at Warli Hill, etc.

Also the rights of the Water Department cutting and removing grass from the Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahaluxmi, fishing and planting shingades in Fulka Tank at Matunga, Waterhob Khelaka Khada at Sion Gowari Tank at Purbhadevi Hasali Digi Tank at Mahim and gathering oyster shells in the Channel between Mahim and Bandora along the Municipal Water Main, etc.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

THE SALE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS WAS POSTPONED AS ONE OF THE PARTIES APPLIED TO THE HIGH COURT TO HAVE THE SALE STOPPED BUT THE COURT HAS DIRECTED THAT THE SALE SHOULD PROCEED ON THE BELOW MENTIONED DATE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEMICALS.

Suit 1813 of 1918.

Gopal Kassinath vs. Kanayalal M. Desai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at Sullemanjee Wadi, Bholwada Parel.

13 drums zinc Chloride 98 per cent. English Standard Brand.

18 drums Sodium Sulphide 62—65 per cent. English.

263 bags Soda Ash English in 1 cwt. bag. (Moon Brand B. M. Mark).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Champa Gully near Cloth Press, Mulji Jaitha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Chandra Kishaw Ranchordass:—

25 bales Japanese Long Cloth Shirtings No. 4488 E.M.A.

On account and risk of Gardmal Gumanmal:—

7 bales Japanese Long Cloth of No. 36460 sample quality.

On account and risk of Puddamsey Hurri:—

5 bales Japanese Long Cloth No. 5100.

On account and risk of Gopaljee Gocalldass:—

30 bales Japanese Long Cloth No. 4100.

25 bales Japanese country-made of Pearl Mill No. 91½.

31 bales Japanese country-made of Pearl Mill No. 92½.

28 bales Japanese country-made of Pearl Mill No. 93½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. M. Mahomed and M. Ahmed Shirazi and on account and risk of Aga Mahomed Tacki Afshar.

100 bags China Sugar ex. s. s. "Inaho Maru."

Mimasi

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chumpagully near Cloth Press, Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Mahomed and M. Ahmed, Shirazi and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co.

2 bales 90 pieces Dobher Muslin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wode House Road, Fort (next to the Church), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, cutlery, spoons and forks, rich carpets, table and hall electric lamps, table and hall electric lamps, rich carpets, beaded and door curtains, magic lantern with slides, wooden frame and curtain, camera, drawing room rich sofas and chairs, Cambay durries, glass door book cases, one lot books, one set Encyclopaedia Britannica, revolving and gun book cases, one nearly new bicycle by Rauver with 3 speeds, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, rich cabinet, large terracotta figures, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, Baba gari, hat stands, reclining sofas, double meatsafe, aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of N. Maughan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur Ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road, for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee Reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Sweet-toned Piano, Chase and Baker's Piano Player, Rich Electro-platedware, Electric Candelabara, Ornaments, Baby Jewel Safe, etc., the property of W. H. Lawless, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "East Villa," at Kittredge Road, Cuffe Parade, corner Colaba, Valuable and handsome household furniture consisting of sweet-toned piano by Marcks and Co., Chase and Baker's piane player, large dining table, with and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, sideboard with mirror, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, plain and fancy teapoys, books cases, partition screen, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, terra cotta, electric figures, toasterer table clock, Baby jewel, safe, very rich glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, old brasswares, entree dishes, hatstand, filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of W. H. Lawless, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Friday the 28th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES' MODEL DRESSES, HATS, CUPBOARDS, CHAIRS, WARDROBE, FIXTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURES, GLASSWARE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF MADAME CONSTANCE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at No. 91/94, above Messrs. F. S. Khan and Co. Jewellers' Shop in Medows Street Fort, the following:—

Ladies' model dresses, hats, cupboards, hat racks, fixtures looking glasses chairs pictures, carpet, wardrobe, tantalus, glassware etc.

The property of Madame Constance.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DON TAD ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th day of March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following property in two lots on the premises of the respective lots.

Lot No 1 on Thursday, the 20th day of March 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Third Don Tad Row in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 262/1/2 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1322, 1460, New No. 7080, old survey No. 3/175, New survey No. 2979, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 2757 (1) and Street No. 199-201 and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the said Don Tad Row, on the north by the property of the vendor and on the south by the property of Haji Jackria Haji Ahmed Patel and beyond that by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

Lot No. 2 on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.—all that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Don Tad Row in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 262/1/2 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1322-1460, New No. A/7080, Old Survey No. 3/175, New Survey No. 2/2979, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 2757 (2) and Street No. 203 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Third Don Tad Row, on the north by the property of Abba Essa and on the south by the property being Lot No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the vendor at their office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Private offer for the above properties will be received by the Vender's Solicitors at their office at the said address.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3480.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 KEGS WIRE NAILS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Ebrahim Mulla Samsoodin and Co. of Janjiker Street, Khokha Bazaar:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Oran."

5591 J. J. C. 24906, Bombay, Made in U. S. A.—350 kegs Counter sunk Checkered Head Wire Nails. B. W. G., each 112 lbs. Size 1,1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inches by 12, 13, 14.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 8 days.

J. S MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the
B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE
Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.
Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.
Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE LITTLE ONES' MITE TOWARDS THE FAMINE FUND
A CHILDREN'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
Under the auspices of
THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE HELP AND RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
ON WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH,
at 5-15 p.m.
Under the Patronage of Major General Knight, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O and Mrs. Knight.
PROGRAMME
TABLEAUX.—Six Scenes from CINDERELLA (Performed by some of the Children of Mrs. Dawson's School).
SOLO DANSEUSE.—Miss Esme Haskell.
THE FROZEN PALACE.—A Fairy play by the "Goblins" in 3 acts.
Rates.—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1,
Children half price in the Gallery only.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. Rose & Co.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
At the urgent request of our patrons.
FOR ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
KACHA--DEWAYANI.
The great love-story from the Mahabharata (in 6 reels).
GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.
A great love story of absorbing interest, which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.
PATHE GAZETTE, giving the World's notable current news.
EVERY NIGHT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M.
Every Night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra shows at 3-30 p.m., and 5-30 p.m., both on the 17th and 21st instant and at 5-30 p.m., on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant.
POPULAR PRICES.
Saturday Next; "NEW MACISTE."
A Sensational Super-Serial.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night
FOUR MORE PARTS
of that
MOST EXCITING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO
Episodes 11th & 12th
Together with COMEDY in 2 parts
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
Extra Prize Shows on Friday 21st at 5-15

AMUSEMENTS.

The Great Pathe Super-Drama
is making a Grand Impression at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
The Photo-play deals with the theme of a renowned Artist's Life-Dream blasted through yellow-eyed Jealousy. Through the machinations of a confirmed scoundrel an unhappy innocent girl finds herself in a terrible predicament of either losing her beloved husband's Marital Love or of becoming the Mother-in-law of the very Villain, whom she loath's and fears.
Obsessed by continuous and heart-breaking doubts as to the fidelity of his Wife the Great Artist opens the floodgates of his suppressed feelings in a glorious Masterpiece Composition.
"THE TENTH SYMPHONY"
(6 parts—7,000 feet)
t is a beautiful Photo-play, true to Life and true to Nature. Come this evening to the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
for a unique Cinema treat.
A Luke Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

An Immensely Thrilling and Sensational Episode from the Annals of THE DARK SUBMARINE DAYS.
The Seven-Reel Drama of Mystery, Adventure, Love and Retribution.
"THE TORPEDOING of the OCEANIA"
is a gem of Cinema Super-Productions
Large crowds flock every evening at the Cinema Precious and the Photo-Play is regularly given a warm reception.
It is a Screen-story of the audacious attempt on the part of a desperate gang of adventurers, to rob a rightful heiress of her patrimony and to impersonate in various roles to achieve their nefarious object, taking advantage of the hubbub and confusion created by
"The Torpedoing of the Oceania"
You are cordially invited this evening to the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
The Programme includes "A Burglar by Request," an Eddie Lyon's Comedy.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
COMING
THE HERCULIAN GIANT OF ITALY
"MASCISTE"
in entirely new roles.
The magnificent Serial Episodes of this wonderful Man—big in body, big in strength, big in heart—commence Saturday next at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL!
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE
The most successful co-stars of the stage in the 5-reel Metro-Production
"Social Quicksands"
An excellent Society Drama in which a prominent young man determines not to marry any of the society girls and refuses to meet them even, but a fascinating young society girl vows that she would humble his pride. There is a keen struggle and in the end when the latter wins she finds that she has desperately fallen in love with her intended victim and after explanations the pair unite in happiness.
Beautiful Sceneries:
Effective Acting by Metro's Famous Artistes.
A laugh from start to finish.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.
Note.—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

THE EMPIRE
COMING 12TH APRIL
The Film Sensation of the year
"TARZAN of the APES"

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road
Wednesday 19th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
(SANGIT) VIDYAHARANA (Acts 1 to 3)
Friday 21st March 1919 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
(On account of the Jamshed Nowrosje Holiday)
(SANGIT) SWAYANWAR (Acts 1 to 3)
(No performance on Saturday night)
Sunday 23rd March 1919 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
(SANGINT) Sanshaya Kallol (Acts 1 to 5)
Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1. As. 12 & 8.
TICKETS—can be had at the Mandali's Residence at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo.
K. P. PANDIT, Manager.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-Morrow Thurs. & Fri. At 9-30
To-Morrow Thurs. & Fri. At 9-30
To-Morrow Thurs. & Fri. At 9-30
THE POONA A.D.C.
in an original Topical Revue
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
"LET'S LAUGH"
30 PERFORMERS 30
30 PERFORMERS 30
16 Full European Orchestra 6
In aid of the
FAMINE RELIEF FUND
and the
LEAGUE OF MERCY.
BOOK NOW AT ROSE & Co.

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace Rendezvous
THE
MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
SIXTH INSTALMENT
OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
MILLIONS' IDOL
EDDIE POLO
together with some more authentic War Pictures
and
A two-reel Nestor Comic.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.
For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.
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THE EMERSION ELECTRIC MFG. Co.
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For Fans of every description
RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
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For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.
Sole Agent for whole of India:
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Liberal Terms to Trade
Liberal terms to trade and Educational Institutions.
A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.
Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
"STRAIGHT SHOOTING" with Harry D. Carey
MONEY MADNESS with Mary MacLaren ("Butterfly" Pictures)
FLIRTING with DEATH with Herbert Rawlinson
THE RESCUE with Dorothy Phillips ("Blue Bird" features)

For Bookings, communicate with—
The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,
HEERA HOUSE,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BEST PRICES GIVEN
FOR
WASTE PAPER.
THE
SALVATION ARMY
RIPON ROAD
JACOB CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS
All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.,
Apply to
THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
SHANGHVI SADAN,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 18.

The market was entirely closed yesterday. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened firm at Rs. 492 for Fully Good Broach April-May and gradually advanced to Rs. 500. At the advance there was some profit taking and the price declined to Rs. 496, but again recovered to Rs. 500, and later on advanced to Rs. 507, and fluctuated between Rs. 506 and Rs. 507½. The bazaar closed quiet at Rs. 504½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 501 declined to Rs. 498, advanced to Rs. 503½ and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry. Prices are firmer all round.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	504
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	490
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	463

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 18TH MARCH 1919:

		Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	500
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	397
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	May	487
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	465
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	475
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	Not quoted.
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	505

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	420	412	400	385	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	415	407	395	380	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	450	435	420	"
M.G. Oomras No 3	480	470	450	...	"
M.G. Oomras No 4	...	450	435	420	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 17th Mar. 1919.

Cotton	14,623 bales
Wheat	10,914 Qrs
Linseed	60 "
Rape, etc.	72 "
Gingellyseed	3,274 "
Poppyseed	195 "
Groundnuts	519 "
Castorseed	10 "
Rice	4,363 "
Myrabollams	2,145 "
Cottonseed	8,001 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	6,121 "
Jowar	2,206 "
Matse	Nil
Barley	2,020 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 18th—5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs: as: p:	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p:
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	73 0 0	10 12 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	73 0 0	10 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	73 0 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 0 0	12 14 0
" Tha	12 0 0	12 8 0
Toolseed White 85-15	105 0 0	.....
" Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	.....
" Black	95 0 0	.....
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	.....
Groundnuts	100 0 0	.....
Barley	7 0 0	.....
Mowrasseed	...	.....
Castorseed	...	.....
Forward.	73 0 0	.....
	Rs: as: p:	
Wheat April-May	9 2 0	
Linseed May	13 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 18th:

	Rate per lb: Rs. as. p:
Davids No. 10	0 15 4
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 8
Simplex No 10	0 14 0
Currimbai No. 12½	0 14 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18th:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5/8
Fcs. Demand	184
American Dollars	220
Hongkong	288½
Shanghai	212
Japan	142½
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 140½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312-8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened steady on account of Bears covering sales, but eased off towards the close on profit-taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshis 2,065, Swan 525, Simplex 605, Shapurji 117-8, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2,017-8, Luxmi 1,750, Kohinoor 1,120, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,080, Finlay 425, Fazulbhoy 715, David 575, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,545, Century 425, Bombay Cotton 225, By. Dyeing 1,450, Bundi 32-8, Katni Ord. 267-8, Katni Defd. 1,395, Tata New Defd. 450 p., Tata old Defd. 1,102-8, Tata O. 236-4, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 910, By. Burma 915, By. Tramway 535, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro 1,285.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshis 2,065, Swan 523, Simplex 605, Shahpurji 116-4, Pearls 533, Madhowji 2,017-8, Luxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,125, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,080, Finlay 427-8, Fazulbhoy 712-8, David 570, Crescent 217-8, Colaba 1,545, Century 425, By. Cotton 560, Dy. Dyeing 1,450, Bundi 32-8, Katni Ord. 267-8, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata New Defd. 450, Tata Old Defd. 1,102½, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 910, By. Burma 912½, By. Tramway 535, By. Steam 337½, Tata Hydro. 1,285.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 15th March, 1919.

LIABILITIES:

		Rs:
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,14,23,209	
" Deposits at Branches	100,70,276	
		4,14,93,485
Other Deposits		15,16,66,427
Post Bills		4,231
Sundries		21,26,881
	Rs:	21 57,91,804

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	2,12,96,579
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,90,03,728
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,54,01,729
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,82 49,724
Dead Stock	13,38 197
Stamps	13,905
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	2,33,576
Sundries	2,82,323
Cash	5,09,97,936
Rs:	21,57,91,804

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 15th March 1919:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs:
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lacs:	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	6,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	4,83,37,000
Sundries	2,75,000
Total Rs.	4,92 12,000

ASSETS:

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	1,12,52,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	1,47,41,000
Bills Discounted	56,36,000
Sundries	5,00,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,71,83,000
Total Rs.	4,92,12,000

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 18th

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Certificates	" 1,030-12	"	8,78,737-0
Total	1,030-12		8,78,737-0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.918 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1 "
Dew Point	67.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.764 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2 "
Minimum do.	71.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,WNW
Movement of Wind	125 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h: m:	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h: m:	Depth on Still. ft. in:
	Mar.	h: m:	ft. in.	Mar:	h: m:	ft. in:
Tues	18	m 0 9	27 9	18 m	6 12	16 0
		0 32a	27 8		6 20a	17 5
Wed.	19	m 0 33	27 8	19 m	6 37	16 0
		1 2a	27 5		6 48a	17 10
Thur:	20	m 0 56	27 2	20 m	7 3	16 2
		1 32a	27 0		7 16a	18 5
Fri.	21	m 1 20	26 8	21 m	7 30	16 6
		2a	26 5		7 44a	19 3
Sat.	22	m 1 45	26 0	22 m	7 59	17 0
		2 36a	25 9		8 14a	20 1
Sun:	23	m 2 13	25 4	23 m	8 32	17 7
		3 15a	24 11		8 51a	20 11
Mon:	24	m 2 49	24 7	24 m	9 14	18 7
		4 15a	24 6		9 58a	21 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 18 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 45m.	Sunset 6h. 49m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 20 (Thursday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 21 (Friday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 22 (Saturday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 50m.
" 23 (Sunday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 51m.
" 24 (Monday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 51m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	— 2d.	4h.	41-4m. p.m.
First Quarter	— 9d.	5h.	44 1m. a.m.
Full Moon	— 16d.	9h.	11-1m. p.m.
Last quarter	— 25d.	2h.	3-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th March, 1919, was 30.142 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 18.

Thunder showers occurred locally in Cheta Nagpur and and the surrounding districts, as well as in the extreme south of Madras. Pendra reports one and half inches, Ranchi three-quarters and Pamban a half. Conditions are favourabl efor dust storms and thunder storms prevail in Northern India.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in North East India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at several stations. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Night temperature continues in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana; but is above it in lower Sind and north-west Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and in excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and night temperature at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average in the south-eastern district, but is below normal generally in the western half of the division. Night temperature is above normal at Akola and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad, Nizamabad recording a maximum of 104deg. I F.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms are reported from south Malabar, but no appreciable rain has fallen. The unsettled conditions in northern India are more marked to-day under the influence of a disturbance from the west. Weather continues feebly unsettled in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Isolated showers appears probable in the United and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th March 1919.

The new western disturbance has entered north-west India and given a few falls of rain in Baluchistan, but it is feeble. Rain has also occurred at a few stations in south Madras; Panjgur reports half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 18th of March, 1919.

STATIONS:	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov: to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov: to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74	59.1	72	7.56		—2.18
Do	...	...	...	...		...
Jask	81	65.7	78	5.18		+1.42
Muskat	84	69.4	50	3.23		+0.08
Do.	...	...	...	...		...
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85	62.7	52	0.97		—0.49
Rawalpindi	78	50.2	60	7.49		—0.16
Lahore	85	55.1	56	3.09		—0.54
Hissar	89	56.2	34	1.75		—0.09
Ambala	82	56.5	53	5.22		+0.18
Delhi	87	52.8	40	2.61		—0.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91	60.4	41	1.17		—0.56
Mainpuri	92	60.0	47	1.64		—0.53
Jhansi	92	56.5	30	2.39		+0.71
Cawnpore	92	60.1	37	0.91		—1.23
Allahabad	93	61.1	32	4.22		+2.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92	57.2	32	0.33		—0.73
Karachi	79	68.0	86	1.24		—0.19
Ajmer	88	56.7	...	0.72		—0.60
Jaipur	89	54.0	27	1.53		+0.05
Kotah	95	59.0	21	1.12		—0.01
Mount Abu	76	61.9	29	0.39		—0.72
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91	65.0	76	0.46		—0.02
Dwarka	...	...	...	...		...
Veraval	78	68.8	88	0.13		—0.81
Rajkot	93	66.4	76	0		—0.46
Bhavnagar Para	96	61.4	72	0.01		—0.47
Surat	93	65.8	74	0.01		—0.40
Ahmedabad	97	67.2	67	0.18		—0.17
Deesa	95	61.9	65	0.24		—0.28
Neemuch	92	61.3	61	0.61		—0.24
Indore	94	60.4	33	3.32		+2.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91	63.5	87	10.46		+7.79
Saugor	92	66.8	16	3.84		+1.65
Hoshangabad	96	66.8	38	0.23		+4.50
Khandwa	97	67.5	30	1.54		+0.33
Akola	101	71.5	30	3.12		+1.16
Amraoti	100	69.7	28	4.32		+2.31
Nagpur	99	65.7	53	7.99		+5.50
Chanda	99	69.2	54	3.68		+1.10
Raipur	94	70.1	34	6.76		+4.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83	71.8	81	0.20		—0.44
Ratnagiri	83	70.7	60	3.61		+2.66
Marmugao	84	6	78	3.01		+1.77
Karwar	87	71.1	83	4.58		+2.54
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100	62.5	35	0.2		—0.88
Ahmednagar	96	63.3	34	0.91		—0.56
Poona	95	62.3	49	1.17		+0.01
Sholapur	101	68.7	27	1.41		—0.33
Bijapur	98	67.1	43	0.34		—1.09
Belgaum	94	63.3	25	4.36		+2.33
Aurangabad	97	63.7	29	1.80		+0.36
Nizamabad (Indur)	104	69.2	41	2.69		+0.87
Hyderabad	101	73.9	64	2.84		+0.85
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90	75.1	68	6.60		+3.16
Calicut	89	77.4	73	13.68		+6.92
Cochin	89	76.0	80	0.07	17.87	+7.58
Colombo	87	75.3	93	0.03	15.34	—11.23
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92	77.2	75	16.65		+9.78
Bellary	101	75.1	31	0.14		+5.64
Cuddapah	103	80.3	64	6.58		+1.56
Madras	90	75.8	83	50.12		+29.34
Bangalore	94	70.8	70	8.03		+4.21
Coimbatore	97	71.3	64	12.51		+6.76
Trichinopoly	100	77.6	77	13.89		+4.77
Negapatam	89	81.0	74	42.95		+12.81

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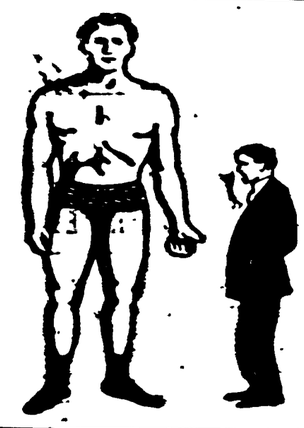
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TILAK V. CHIROL.

MR. TILAK UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

SOME SPIRITED REPLIES.

The hearing of the above case was resumed before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury on February 12, in which Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak sued Sir Valentine Chirol and Messrs. Macmillan and Co. (Limited) for alleged libel. The plaintiff also asked for an injunction to restrain the publication of certain statements in a book called "Indian Unrest," which is a revised and enlarged edition of articles in "The Times." The defendants pleaded justification and privilege.

Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Spence appeared for the plaintiff; and Sir Edward Carson, K.C., Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., and Mr. Eustace Hills for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Darling, on taking his seat this morning, said that he had received a doctor's certificate that one of the jury was in bed with high fever.

The parties agreed to go on with 11 jurymen.

Sir Edward Carson, resuming his cross-examination of the plaintiff, read a passage from "Indian Unrest", and asked whether the plaintiff complained of the words "The 'Kesari' published incitements to violence which were put into the mouth of Shivaji himself."

Mr. Tilak said that he did complain of them, though they were not in the statement of claim. He took legal advice as to the form of the pleadings.

Sir Edward Carson.—For these articles were you prosecuted and convicted?—Yes.

Was it your opinion that it was the oppression of the administration of Mr. Rand during the plague in Poona that led to his murder?

The witness.—I think that the measures adopted and the harshness adopted led to the murder.

Did you say in your newspaper that in the search of the houses great tyranny was practised by the soldiers?—I did.

Did you say that they entered the temple and brought out women from their houses, broke idols, and burnt holy books?—I mentioned those facts. They are facts.

Did you abuse Mr. Rand to the day of his death?—I did not abuse him.

Was it your opinion that Mr. Rand was more than a tyrant?—I said that the measures were tyrannical.

Did you say that he was guilty of callous cruelty?—Yes.

Yet you say that your writings had nothing to do with his murder?—The facts, not my doctrines, led to the murder.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CRITICISM OF THE POLICE.

Sir Edward Carson read from articles in the plaintiff's newspapers to the effect that the police used foul means in prosecutions, and asked what were the foul means.

The plaintiff.—The police used evidence which was not true.

Sir Edward Carson quoted passages charging officers with terrorizing and chastising, and with being the worst enemies of the people. He also quoted passages in which it was stated that a man went mad through being sent to the segregation camp and that pregnant women were "caught hold of."

Counsel then asked:—Didn't you know that British soldiers were every day risking their lives by going into these plague-stricken houses and trying to get rid of this terrible scourge?

The witness (interjecting).—So were we.

Sir Edward Carson.—Did you know that?

The witness.—They did not show the kindness that they should have shown.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

In the course of replies to questions put upon further quotations Mr. Tilak said that he advocated passive resistance.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Just find out what he means by that!

Sir Edward Carson.—What is passive resistance?—It means to suffer.

Sir Edward Carson quoted a passage which said that "death cannot be avoided," and he asked the meaning of that. The witness said that it was a quotation from a religious book. It meant "You are mortal."

Sir Edward Carson.—Wouldn't it mean somethink like this—You have to die anyway, so do something?—No, that is not the meaning. It is taken from a religious book.

Didn't Lord Sandhurst himself examine your charges against the management of the hospitals and say that they were unfounded?—I believe that he did examine the hospitals, and the opinions he expressed were only opinions. I know that there were 4 complaints about them.

Sir Edward Carson.—Well, I am going to examine Lord Sandhurst and will see what he says about it.

Sir Edward Carson, referring to another passage, asked the meaning of a suggestion that the fines enriched the Treasury.—The witness said that it was a humorous observation.

Sir Edward Carson.—Was it a humorous comment to say to these people, who were nearly driven mad with the plague, that fines were inflicted upon poor people to enrich the Treasury?

Quoting from an article headed "Racial Misunderstanding and the Reign of Terror," Sir Edward Carson asked whether it was usual, according to the "Kesari", for the Mahomedans to be the aggressors when Hindus and Mahomedans quarrelled.—The witness.—The Hindus have always been reproached by officers as "mild Hindus."

Sir Edward Carson asked whether the murderer of Mr. Rand was a Hindu and a Brahmin. The witness said that he was.

Counsel, referring to another passage from the newspaper for which the plaintiff was responsible, asked whether anything was more likely to lead to the assassination of Mr. Rand, the man charged with the difficult task of carrying out the measures for dealing with the plague, than the suggestion that people's houses were broken into and that infirm persons were taken out and sent to the plague camps as plague cases when they were not plague cases at all.

The witness replied that the persons who did the murder acted on the facts and not the comments in the newspapers.

Was Mr. Rand himself going into these houses and risking his life?—He was. I never denied that.

Was it calculated to raise resentment against Mr. Rand to say in a newspaper that he did not care what hardship and miseries he inflicted upon the people?—It was not calculated to incite people to do any unlawful deed.

Sir Edward Carson.—Well, the jury have heard your answer.

What reason can you suggest to the jury that Mr. Rand when he knew that the soldiers had done wrong did not curb them?—He believed in the efficacy of his own acts and that his measures should be carried out at any cost.

Is it a horrible accusation to make that, although the plague had abated, officers, charged with this anxious and terrible work, for the sake of having victims kept on sending men and women to the plague camps?—Horrible if untrue.

Mr. Justice Darling.—You have said horrible if untrue. Is it true or is it untrue?

The witness.—It is true.

THE ATTACKS ON MR. RAND.

After Sir Edward Carson had read further the quotations, Mr. Justice Darling, addressing the witness, pointed out to him that, according to the quotations, somebody wrote to his newspaper that an official could scarcely be found so unfitted as Mr. Rand to mix among the people and to hear their complaints, and that a suspicion would arise whether he had not been sent there solely to give trouble to Poona his Lordship asked the witness:—Did you believe that yourself?

The witness.—I didn't believe it myself.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Why did you not say that in your newspaper in a note or somewhere?

The witness.—That was the suspicion created.

In another passage there was an expressio of belief that the people would not put up with this harassment.

Mr. Justice Darling.—How long did Mr. Rand live after that was published?

The witness.—He was murdered in June.

Mr. Justice Darling.—And this was published on April 27.

Sir Edward Carson, passing to the articles on the Shivaji festival, quoted one which prayed God to create another Shivaji.

Mr. Justice Darling.—What was the best thing Shivaji ever did?

The witness.—He founded the Hindu Empire.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Did he do it by killing Afizul Khan?

The witness.—That was one of the acts.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Could he have done it without?—I can't say that. Supposing that we have a festival to Cromwell here, that does not mean that we go on killing kings in England.

After the adjournment Sir Edward Carson continued to read extracts from the Mahratta, in which Mr. Rand was attacked for his plague administration at Poona. In one extract it was remarked that "Mr. Rand really may be complimented upon successfully carrying out his stern policy without even showing that he is susceptible other to mercy or kindness." It was put to the witness that these and other similar words were intended to excite the populace against the Government.

The witness denied that this was so. The articles were simply criticisms of Mr. Rand's policy.

An article entitled "Free Thoughts," published on May 3, 1897, in the Mahratta, was next read. It contained the following passage:—

The dwarfing influence of the British Raj has turned the backbone of Maharashtra and Konkan, once forming the famous cavalry of the Deccan and the navy of Konkan, their country's pride, into a mere servile class of field labourers, destined now to work like slaves for the omnipotent bureaucracy—luxuries far surpassing in vanity and folly the fabulous pleasures of the mighty demons of yore described by the most exuberant fancy of this land of poets.

The witness would not admit that such passages were intended to be attacks on British rule in India, except in the sense that British rule had introduced the evils of Western industrialism. The article was aimed at industrialism generally, not British rule. The article might, perhaps, have been written differently.

Mr. Justice Darling.—He might have written like Mr. Ruskin, but he didn't. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Carson next read two long extracts from a letter contributed to the Kesari, in which it beyond their own interest the interest of their own country, and the interest of their own people. . . . They have become so arrogant in the intoxication of wealth that they have forgotten the commandments of their own Dharma and of the Son of God."

The witness denied that the words were calculated to exasperate popular feeling.

Sir Edward Carson.—Well, how would you exasperate it? Give us a seance (laughter)—some of your best.

The witness repeated his denial.

Another article from the "Mahratta" complained of the pusillanimity of the educated Indians in Poona who fled during the plague, "leaving the poor masses to the tender mercies of Mr. Rand and his colleagues. . . . The oppression made by the soldiers in the name of law was a shame, not so much to the executive as to the tame sheepish people who suffered it.'

Asked to explain the expression "tame sheepish people," the witness said that the educated leaders who ran away were intended. If they had stayed they could have prevented the oppression.

His Lordship here expressed doubt whether the witness's explanations cleared up anything. The jury would have to judge for themselves of the articles as written.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Replying to further questions the witness denied that he had abused Indian Princes for accepting invitations to visit London at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Counsel thereupon read an article from the "Mahratta" in which Indian Princes were referred to as "uninvited" and "unwelcome" guests at the jubilee, who were not even received with "common courtesy."

The witness said that in that article he was commenting on reports that had appeared in the Press. He made no independent inquiry.

By his Lordship.—He had read that the Princes attended a Durbar at the India Office. He denied that he intended to exasperate feeling. What the article was designed to show was that an aristocracy was use to a nation.

Turning to the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Tilak at the Shivaji Festival in 1897, Sir Edward Carson asked the witness what he meant by saying that "great men are above the common principles of morality."

The witness said that every day morality could not be applied to the superman.

Do you apply that doctrine to the Kaiser?—No. He was moved by ambition to rule the whole world, which was wrong.

Asked to explain why an article, cast in the form of an exhortation by Shivaji redivivus, had the Bhawani sword mark appended to it, the witness said that Shivaji could not write, and was accustomed to make his mark in the form of a sword.

His Lordship.—It appears to have been his trade mark.

Further cross-examined, the witness said he knew the late Mr. Gokhale. He knew he had been in England and had made complaints about the conduct of the soldiers towards women in Poona. It had been alleged that two women had been violated, and one had subsequently committed suicide. The question was raised in Parliament, and the then Secretary of State for India had said that on inquiry it had been found there was no truth in the charges. . . Mr. Gokhale thereupon apologized for having made the charges. The witness did not abuse him for apologizing, but he did think the apology went too far.

Mr. Tilak was still under cross-examination when the Court rose.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Downer and Johnson; Messrs. Thomas, Edwards and Jones.

SHORTAGE OF KEROSINE OIL IN BOMBAY.

RETAIL DEALERS NOT TO INCREASE PRICES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The shortage of kerosine oil in the City of Bombay, and in the districts of this Presidency has given rise to complaints regarding the lack of supply, and the high prices charged by the retail dealers for the quantity that is available. The shortage was due to a diminution in the supply received by the Asiatic Petroleum and Burma Oil Companies. Representations have been made which will lead to the normal supply being restored. The Indo Burmah Petroleum Co., has received a considerable quantity of certain qualities. It may be hoped that the supply of the Standard Oil Company of America, which was cut off during the war, will soon be resumed. The supply in Bombay City is up to its normal figure and it is hoped soon to supply the districts with at least the amount which they have received during the last few months.

A temporary shortage of supply, however, furnishes no excuse for retail dealers to increase their prices. They are bound to sell kerosine oil held by them, in reasonable quantities to individuals, at the rates fixed under the Defence of India Rules, and any breach of them is punishable by a Magistrate. A complaint should therefore be laid of any case of over demand. If the names of dealers charging excessive prices are reported, with sufficient corroborative evidence, to the Controller, action will be taken to deal with their licenses.

GOAT SACRIFICE IN JHAVERI BAZAR.

PROTEST OF MERCHANTS.

Mr. C. P. Nanavati, Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, writes:—

On Sunday last, at about 7-30 p.m., great excitement prevailed among the public as well as merchants of the Jhaveri Bazar when the news of intended sacrifices of goats in the Gold and Silver Melting Factory of a Parsi named Mr. Dossabhai Rustamji spread in the Jhaveri Bazar locality. This cruel act was to be performed by some low caste ghatis, working in this factory on account of holi holiday. A number of leading merchants and residents of the locality approached the proprietor of the factory to appeal to him to prevent his workmen from committing this act, but he was indifferent to their appeal. This aggravated the indignation of the people, but fortunately the police interfered and three goats which were on the premises were rescued.

The merchants of the Shroff Bazar have now passed a resolution taking a vow that "none of the signatories of the resolution shall continue any relation with the owner of the factory and any of the signatories disobeying this resolution shall also meet with the same fate."

The original resolution with about 500 signatures has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

14 ATTACKS AND 7 DEATHS.

Small-pox registered 14 attacks and 7 deaths in Bombay on Monday as against 11 and 1 on Sunday: There were 3 attacks and 6 deaths from plague the same day and the total number of deaths was 189 as compared with 166 on the preceding day and 147 on the corresponding day of last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.

S. S. Ban Hong Liong, Benstead, Koweit, March 7.

March 18.

S. S. Bushu Maru, Ashicashe, Marseilles, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

March 18.

S. S. Cheong Shing, Meyrich, Hongkong.
S. S. Panama, Wilson, Calcutta.
S. S. Orontis, Matheson, London, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nurani. for Jeddah.

S. S. Ban Hong Liong:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ban Hong Liong, 709 tons, Captain C. Benstead, arrived in harbour on Monday from Koweit, with a cargo of dates and passengers, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S. S. Bushu Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Bushu Maru, 1,922 tons, Captain K. Ashicashe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 11th ultimo.

S. S. Panama:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Panama, 2,915 tons, Captain S. Wilson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Orontis:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orontis, 4,621 tons, Captain C. G. Matheson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for London via Karachi and Port Said, with same bottom cargo.

The O. S. K. Steamer Siam Maru left Kobe on the 14th instant for Singapore via Moji and Hongkong.

The O. S. K. steamer Shokwa Maru (Westward bound) arrived at Aden on the 16th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1919.

Shed:	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
C & E	Kenkon Maru	3423	Japan	20-3-19	O S Kaisha
F	Hwah Wu	2769	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
K	British Emperor	2182	Abadan	18-3-19	S W & Co
M	Lorraine	4883	N F	N F	T. & Shapurji
N	Malada Maru	2330	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	296	N F	N F	1-3-19 Sharif Hassum owner
P	Panama Transport	2915	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Basbayam.	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Oporto	460	Marmagoa	19-3-19	B S N Co
	Irrawadi	634	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Indrevati	518	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	Bhawnagar	19-3-19	B S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	N F	N E	B S N Co
	MERWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Gunboat Rio Sado	600	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Dumra	762	Busrah	20-3-19	M. M. & Co
2	Kasama	2945	Calcutta	20-3-19	W & A Graham & Co
3	Bahrein	1403	P. Gulf	20-3-19	T Morrison & Co
4	Harima Maru	2845	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
9	Kasado Maru	3726	Kobe	20-3-19	O S Kaisha
12	Maw	640	Bankok	20-3-19	F N C & Co
15	Shushtar.	1718	Suez	N N	P G S N Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Ekma	2856	Busra	21-3-19	M M & Co
3	City of Sparta	3498	Busra	23-3-19	R I M
4	Sorata	3426	Busra	21-3-19	M M & Co
6	Hejaz	3483	N F	N F	M M & Co
7	Culna	3966	London	22-3-19	M M & Co
8	Queda	4944	Rangoon	19-3-19	M M & Co
10	Franz Ferdinand.	3906	Busra	20-3-19	D R I M
12	Herefordshire	4510	London	22-3-19	R Nixon & Co
13	Thessalia	3691	Busra	23-3-19	R I M
14	Hongmoh.	2535	Suez via Aden	3-4-19	R I M
17	Uriana	5282	Busra	19-3-19	M M & Co
	Jetty east Tenta	3428	London	29-3-19	M. M. & Co
	Off-side				
13	Warshell.	1334	Busra	19-3-19	D R I M
15	Brynmare.	3023	Suez	22-3-19	D R I M
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Akbar	2903	Rangoon	20-3-19	M. M. & Co
	Meteor	2546	Rangoon	N F	A P & Co

EXPORTS.

March 18.

S. S. Culna for London:—6 bales sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, 75 cwts. tapioca flour, Esmail Nowroji and Co.; 30 cwts. cardamom, 17 cwts. almond seeds, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 500 cwts. sultans, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 cwts. kismiss, Damji Odhoji and Co.; 154 cwts. turmeric, 77 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidina and Co.; 650 cwts. buffalo horns, Esmail Mohamed and Co.; 50 cwts. fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhanji and Co.; 15 cwts. goat skins, H. A. Abdool Satar and Co.; 196 bales goat skins, Enrico N. Stein; 75 cwts. sultanas raisins, B. K. Irani; 11 cases bristles, Thos. Cook and Son; 15 cwts. soap nuts, K. Nuserwan; 750 cwts. kismiss, Shamji Chapsey and Co.; 23 bales sheep skins, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Harima Maru for Kobe:—106 bales cotton, Harnandrai Surajmal and Co.; 450 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 52 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 327 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Manukchand Kalyanmull.

S. S. Kenken Maru for Kobe:—108 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 300 bales cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Harima Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Moji:—96 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Osaka:—561 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—3 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Kenken Maru for Hongkong:—1,562½ cwts. onion, Nariman M. Pohowalla; 1 box sandalwood, F. S. Madan.

IMPORTS.

March 18.

S. S. Kasama from New York via Karachi, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2 cases ivory waste, 40 cases cigarettes, 6 cases shears, 6 bbls. dye stuff, 30 cases cotton goods, 12 cases zinc engraving plates, 65 cases writing paper, 9 cases hosiery, 3 cases brass eyelets, 369 bags bolts and nuts, 16 cases 9 packages medicine, 25 cases clocks, 21 cases 1,800 kegs iron rivets, 5 cases batteries renewals, 5 cases batteries, 9 crates medicine tools, 6 cases vaseline petroleum jelly, 65 cases plain iron screws, 10 cases carbondum papers, 46 cases shoe tacks, 942 boxes tin plate, 5 cases varnish, 2 cases iron door hinges, 10 cases iron door handle, 9 cases tooth powder, 2 cases vaseline, 2 bbls. valves, 50 cases cobbling tacks, 3 cases shoes, 39 cases lesterine, 3 cases cotton piece-goods, 2,910 bundles 5,331 pieces wrought iron pipes, 3 cases stationery, 24 cases 50 drums coal tar dyes, 132 cases steel files, 80 drums caustic soda, 31 cases milk bottles, 39 cases screws, 500 cases 110 rolls printing paper, 200 pieces of oil line pipe, 173 cases iron wood screws, 2,221 bbls. Luby oil, 5 hogsheads 6 punch rum, 3,218 bundles 1,815 pieces steel bars, 448 kegs zinc white.

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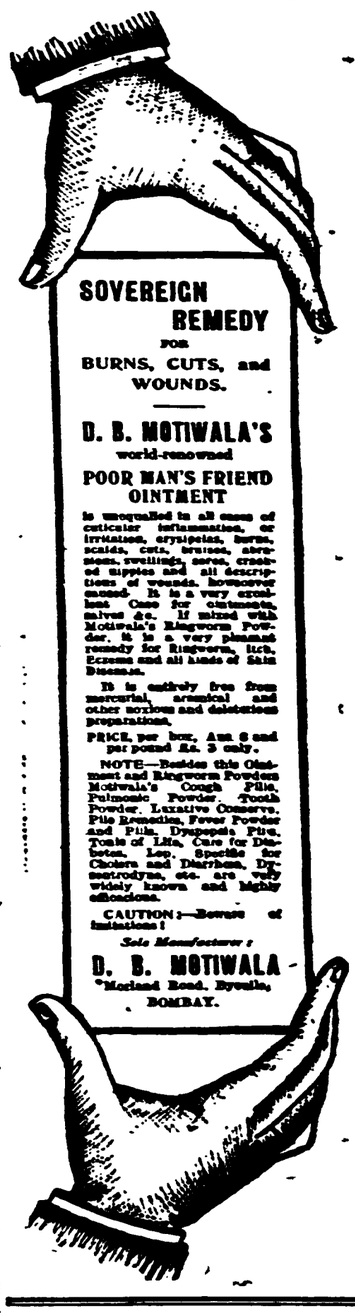

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mails for Straits Settlements Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via, Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Public Meeting of Mussalmans, Mustan Shah Tank, Nagpada, 9-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, March, 20.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
European Association, Bombay Branch, Annual General Meeting, St. George's Hospital, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March, 21.

Jamshed Navroz, Parsi Holiday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, March, 22.

Willingdon Sports Club, Horse Show.
S. S. Culna with homeward English mails leaves at noon.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Girl in the Train" in aid of Local and Theatrical Charities at 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

De SOUZA.—March 18th at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, Joseph Salvador, (Safu), son of Mr. M. X. de Souza, late of the Eastern Telegraphs. Funeral leaves the Hospital at 9 a.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play this evening at 6.15 p.m.

PROPOSED JAIN SANATORIUM.

The honorary secretaries acknowledge with thanks the offers of Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. Premchand Ruttonjee and Co., through Sheth Narotamdas Bhanji Kapadia and Rs. 1,000 from Sheth Devkaran Mulji for the erection of a Jain Sanatorium, to be built in a suburb of Bombay, under the auspices of the Jain Association of India.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following passengers are proceeding to London to-day, by the Orient Liner s.s. Orontes, Captain Matheson, Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company:—
Scott, Mr. E. P., Mrs. infant and nurse; Hirst, Mr. S.; Luxton, Mr. F. W. and Mrs.; Young Col. N. and Mrs.; Sidey, Mrs. and Miss; Caldwell, Mrs. and child; Duncan, Mrs. T. C., infant and nurse; Marsh, Mrs. E.; Beck, Mrs. D. A. S.; Green, Mrs. E. C.; Chaplin, Mr. A. W. and Mrs.; Collins, Mrs. D. J.; Collins, Miss; Wodehouse, Col. F. W. and Mrs.; Forward, Mr. A.; Waters, Lt. E. S.; Frizelle, Lt.-Col. and Mrs.; Prendergast, Miss; Clemenger, Mr. J.; Clemenger, Mr. F.

OPEN AIR SPORTS FOR MILL CHILDREN.

As an item of the Holika Sammelan programme arranged by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute for the three mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., open air sports and races for the children working in the said three mills were held on Monday the 17th instant. About two hundred children took part in them. After the sports were over a meeting of millhands was held at the same place, Mr. J. M. Jacob, Assistant Manager of the Standard Mills presiding. The meeting began with children's songs which were followed by speeches on education, temperance and decency during Holi holidays. The chairman gave away the Prizes to the winners in the races and advised the children and other workmen to take advantage of the various activities that were being carried on by the Institute for their welfare. The meeting concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

ANJUMAN-E-SUNNEE VOHRA MUSSULMAN

A society, under the name of Anjuman-e-Sunnee Vohra Mussulman was established at a recent meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Hassan Mamoojee Vakad, in Mr. Ismail A. H. Moosa's office. The Anjuman's objects are as follows:—
(a) To improve, benefit, and elevate the social, commercial, and intellectual status of the Sunnee Vohra Community; (b) to organise lectures, meetings, and conferences whereby the cause of education among the Sunnee Vohras may be directly or indirectly promoted; (c) to found and maintain scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions for Sunnee Vohra students; (d) to establish, maintain, support and extend Mosques, Madrassas, and Yatimkhanas (Orphanages); (e) to publish a monthly magazine containing news and articles concerning the Sunnee Vohra Community; Mr. Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajum was appointed patron and treasurer, Mr. Hassan Mamoojee Vakad, president and Mr. Ismail A. H. Moosa, Honorary Secretary. Other well-known gentlemen of the Sunnee Vohra Community form the managing committee.

A PROTEST MEETING AGAINST TRAMWAYS MANAGEMENT.

In spite of frequent complaints from the general public through local Newspaper columns as regards hardships of passengers in Tramcars, the Company have not made any improvements in the daily administration, nor have they deemed it proper to effect those healthy reforms suggested in the Resolutions of the Municipal Corporation.

With a view, therefore, to ventilate these grievances and to adopt constitutional means to get them redressed, a public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, will be held in the Maidan, near the French Bridge Chowpatti, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Mann Subedar, Narandas Purushotamdas Prabhudas Mody, Jivraj G. Mehta, Velji Lakhamsey, Dr. Savarkar, Kanji Jakanjis, S. S. Mehta, and other gentlemen will address the meeting. Mr. R. G. Kenniman will preside.

DRUNK WHILE THIEVING!

A DISHONEST SERVANT'S EXCUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Harichand Mukund, a servant in the shop of the Mercantile Transport Company, with the theft of four gallons of petrol valued at Rs. 13-8 from the Company's shop.

The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he did.

He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHINESE COCAINE SMUGGLERS.

SHARP SENTENCES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Chandkhan charged two Chinese seamen named Ah Lee and Ah Poo with possessing three pounds and one ounce of cocaine valued at Rs. 3,218 without any license.

It appears that on the 16th instant at night the two accused arrived at the "Yellow Gate" of the Alexandra Dock sitting in a victoria, when Mr. C. E. Glancy, Customs Preventive Officer, detained the victoria and asked what ship they belonged to. As they did not answer he grew suspicious and made them alight and searched them, when the cocaine was found tied around the waist of each accused.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the time of passing the sentence, his worship complimented Mr. Glancy on detecting such a serious offence as smuggling of such a large quantity of deleterious drug.

RATES OF GRAINS DURING THE WEEK.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT NOW AVAILABLE IN BOMBAY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grains mentioned below for the week beginning 18th March, 1919:—

RICE (New Crop.)

	Wholesale per bag, of 163 lbs.	C. I. F. Rates ex ship without weighment.	Retail per pialee.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cargo Rice (16 parts.)	.. 11 0 0	10 5 0	0 6 6
Big Mill Special	11 10 0	11 15 0	0 6 9
Small Mill	.. 12 0 0	11 5 0	0 7 0
S.Q.	.. 12 4 0	11 9 0	0 7 3
Mill Sugandhi.	13 11 0	13 0 0	0 8 0

WHEAT.

			Rs. a. p.
Australian Wheat.	..66 0 0		0 8 3
Choice Glossy Sarbhati	..76 0 0	per candy of 27 mds. or 6¾ cwt	0 9 6
Choice White Karachi	.. 74 0 0		0 9 0

GRAM.

Punjab. (Mixed)	60 0 0	per candy of 27 mds. or 6¾ cwt	0 7 9

JUWARI.

Central India ...	72 0 0	per candy of 27 mds. or 6¾ cwt	0 9 0
Cawnpore.	... 86 0 0		0 10 9

BAJRI.

2. All rice in the City of Bombay is under control and if complaints are received from the public regarding higher prices charged by merchants necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

3. A very small quantity of old crop rice is coming in and can be secured by application to the Assistant Controller's Office, where the rates for each consignment will be fixed.

4. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing shipping licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

5. The demand for rice in Bombay is now much greater than the supply. Orders are given by the Assistant Controller on importing merchants to meet as many demands as possible, giving preference to the Konkan Districts, but the supply of rice in Bombay will not be large till about the end of the month. Australian wheat is available in Bombay and may be purchased on application to the Director of Civil Supplies at Rs. 9-10-0 per cwt.

BIG FIRE AT MANDVI.

CONTENTS OF A WAREHOUSE GUTTED

On Tuesday morning at about 2-15, a corrugated iron warehouse in Esaji Street, Mandvi, caught fire. The building was divided into a number of compartments, and several merchants had kept their wares there. As soon as the smoke was seen coming out of the building, the Babula Tank fire engine came on the scene together with one from Mandvi. Several other engines also came to this place and started attack on the fire, but the surrounding houses were in imminent danger on account of the inflammable nature of the contents of the godowns. The efforts of the fire brigade were therefore directed towards localising the fire. In spite of that the fire spread to the houses on the east of the burning godown, and to other warehouses to the north and west. The inmates of the house got down safely without any loss of life, and the great efforts of the fire brigade men saved the threatened buildings. The first godown was burnt down completely, and it belonged to one Mr. Gulabwalla; in the case of the other godowns, the roofs only were destroyed.

The total damage is put down at about one lakh of rupees, and the cause of the fire is not known. The damage is covered by insurance.

GRIEVANCES OF BARODA TEACHERS.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER'S WARNING.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, March, 16.

A meeting of the senior teachers of the Baroda State was held at the Maharaja Theatre of Baroda, on Sunday last, Rao Bahadur Hargovinddas Kantawalla presiding. Consideration was given to the recent decision of the authorities to start the teachers who secured first class honours at the Training College Examination on Rs. 25 as it was likely to affect the interests of senior teachers of long-standing in an adverse manner. The Chairman reviewed his own career as an educationist and maintained that the trained teachers were equal, if not superior to the English educated school-masters. He expressed his regret that the teacher's pay bore no sort of relation to the importance of his work and called upon the senior primary teachers to stand up for their rights and to use temperate language in their representations. Resolutions were then passed advocating the gradation list of all primary teachers in the Baroda Service and suggesting the need for depriving the well intentioned decision of its obnoxious character in the interests of the senior teachers grown grey in service. In winding up the debate, the chairman reiterated his conviction that the primary teachers were underpaid and expressed the hope that a uniform measure of justice would be meted out to all senior teachers.

WARNING TO PRIMARY TEACHERS.

The Educational Commissioner, Baroda State, has just issued a mandate in which he forbids primary school teachers to take part in any concerted movement organised for the purpose of demanding an increase of pay or any other similar object as such agitation constitutes a breach of established usage. The primary teachers are accordingly directed to bear in mind the established usage both in their arguments and their correspondence. Any infringement of the above mandate will be severely dealt with.

CONTROL OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETENTION FAVOURED IN MADRAS,

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 17.

A conference of non-officials, officials and representatives of public bodies was held on Monday to consider what further measures could be adopted to relieve the present economic situation caused by high prices of foodstuffs, Sir Alexander Cardew presiding. The following resolution was carried:—

"That the Conference is strongly of opinion that it is not desirable to remove the existing restrictions on inter-provincial movement of rice, wheat, and Bengal gram and that the removal of restrictions with regard to these grains is likely to cause serious depletion of stocks in the Presidency and rapid rise in prices. The Conference requests Government to make a strong recommendation to the Government of India to restore the previous orders regarding dry grains and to maintain those relating to rice, wheat and grain."

Also resolutions expressing the opinion that the control of inter-district movement of foodstuffs was desirable, and recommending that powers should be taken by Government to control the movement of foodstuffs by road and water, where such control is found necessary and can be made effective, were carried.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

FUND STARTED IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 17.

A fund has been started in Madras with a view to support the propaganda work in Great Britain which is being carried on by Mr. Tilak and his friends and partly for national work in India. A committee has been formed with Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar as president. Among the members are Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar and A. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

LOOTING IN CALICUT.

GRAIN WAREHOUSES BROKEN OPEN

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Mar. 16.

This noon a rumour got about that grain warehouses would be looted. Later, the rumour proved true, large crowds proceeded towards one end of the big bazaar quarter and began systematically breaking open warehouses, wholesale godowns, retail shops, and bazaars. The looting went on till late in the evening, and it is estimated that about 10,000 bags of rice were removed besides large quantities of oil, ghee, and other provisions. The police turned up after the looting had started but could do little to prevent what was going on. An I. D. F. detachment from the West Hill has been brought up to do the guard and patrol work.

MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 17.

The tramwaymen's strike continues. At this morning's meeting of the tramwaymen two European missionaries, the Rev. Monahan and Rev. Tunbridge, were present and they promised to try to bring about a happy settlement and advised the men to resume work.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The latest communiqué from the Deputy Controller (Hides) reads thus:—

"Under instructions from the Controller (Hides), I am directed to inform you that in view of the very large departmental stocks of non-army selection hides in the United Kingdom, and which can only be gradually absorbed, the continuation of Government tanned hides' purchases may be necessary to safeguard interests of Indian tanners pending liquidation of stocks. It is therefore desirable at once that the output of tanned hides should be considerably reduced, and that every encouragement be given to stein tanners. Tanners are hereby warned of the extreme danger of the continuance of the production of tanned hides on anything approaching present scale in view of the possible early cessation of Government purchases and the inability of the Home market to deal with these quantities":—

So, here we are! Government holds large stocks of non-army selection hides in the United Kingdom. For the last three years, the Government without any justification whatsoever has been forcibly buying all stocks of non-army selection tanned hides over and above army selection tanned hides from the Indian tanners at the cheap rate of 12 annas and one rupee for lbs.; and by releasing the same by driblets in the Home market, is collaring heavy profits over the same, as these very hides fetch Rs. 3 to 4 per lb. in England. Now the Government declares that it has large stocks still on hand in England and naturally the anxiety is, that if it allowed the tanners free import if these kinds of hides into the United Kingdom, its large departmental stocks of the same, would not fetch the handsome and fancy prices which they are getting at present. Therefore, the Government says (of course, in the interest of Indian tanners?): "You tanners should continue to give all your non-army selection hides to us at the still reduced rate of annas 10-6 or annas 9-6 and annas 14-6 or annas 13-6, under the new scheme which is in force at present, because, we have large stocks of hides of this description to liquidate; and if you are allowed free import of the same to the United Kingdom, your goods will not find buyers and hence you will suffer: we must therefore safeguard your interest!!" Well, we say thank you! All this grounds more like "Charity begins at home" not abroad!

But look at the position of the tanners. Their hides are not taken up by the Government on one pretext or another, and they are not allowed free export and import of the same. Naturally the situation is a deadlock. But, pray, what right had the Government to go in for these kinds of non-army selection tanned hides and dump the London market? However, if the London market is dumped, why not allow the tanners to try their luck in the markets of the Allied countries. Oh, but this also perhaps may not be in the interest of the tanners!!

But let us proceed further with the above letter from the Deputy Controller:

second point in this letter is regarding the encouragement of skin tanning; of course, again in the interest of the Indian tanners! Well, the tanners experienced during the last three years, the Government's anxiety as regards encouraging the tanning of hides; and it has just ended with the results shown above. So now it turns out that the Indian tanners are to be encouraged to tan skins. Let us just see where this will land them. Well, Sir, here too a gloomy future faces the Indian tanners.

And how is it? Well, six months back the market of raw skins was extremely low, owing to the partial prohibition of export of the same and also due to the prohibition on the tanning of skins. At that time the rate of goat skins raw was Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per 100 pieces; and sheep skins raw were selling at Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per 100 pieces. These rates or about these rates were prevalent for the last year and a half and the only buyers were the foreign firms such as American and Japanese; and millions of these skins found their way into these foreign countries, at the above rock-bottom prices.

However, just about six months back, when restrictions on export of the same were being slowly removed, the raw skins market gradually advanced. At present there is no embargo on the export of the raw skins and side by side the Government have removed the embargo on skins tanning. The result is that the raw goat skins at present are quoted at Rs. 400 or thereabout per 100 skins and raw sheep skins at Rs. 200 or thereabout per 100 skins. Under the present circumstances, if the tanners are to go in for the job of tanning skins, it would be very costly for them; and is there any guarantee that the market in London would be so high as to give them any margin of profit or to just cover the high cost of the commodity? None whatsoever. There is a talk all over Europe to get raw materials as cheap as possible. Then, there are large stocks of tanned skins which are just released from India for London market. For the last month, we have been receiving cables from our London agents to be very careful about our drawing advances against our consignments of tanned skins, as they expect a very big drop in the prices of the same. These are facts staring in the face!

If the Government are really anxious to safeguard the interest of the Indian tanners they should at once stop all exports of raw skins to any country outside India; this would drop down the market of raw skins; and then and then alone, the Indian tanners would find salvation in tanning skins. Otherwise, if they rashly act up to the encouragement offered by the Government to tan skins in this high market; the tanners will meet with ruin!

So, we see, the safeguarding of the interests of Indian tanners! Yes, it sounds so well, and high! But, Oh Lord! Save us from our friends!—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

65, Esplanade Road, Fort,
March 17.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS and KHALIFAT

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1919.

AT

8-30 P.M. (B.T.)

AT

MUSTANSHAH'S TANK MAIDAN

to consider and pass Resolutions about the questions of Khalifate and of preserving the Holy Places of Islam.

MAHOMED YUSOOF.
M. A. JINNAH.
SHARIFF DEVJI KANJI.
HAJI SOOLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED.
MIYA MAHOMAD HAJI JANMAHOMAD CHOTANI.
MIRZA ALI MAHOMAD KHAN.
KARIMBHOY ADAMJI PEERBHOY.
HAJI YOOSOOF HAJI ESMAIL SOBANI.
MAHMAD HASAN MAKBA.
HOOSEINBHOY AHMADBHOY HABDI-BHOY.
HAKIM MAHOMAD DAYANI.
HAJI HABIB HAJI KARIM.
HAJI ALIMAHOMAD HAJI CASSAM.
SALEMAHOMAD DHARAMSY.
HAJI EBBRAHIM HAJI SOOMAR PATEL.
OOMER SOBHANI.
HAJI SIDDICK HAJI MAHOMED KHATRI.
B. A. LOOKMANI.
HOOSEINALI M. REHIMTOOLLA.
HAJI NOORMOHOMED HAJI ESMAIL NOORANI.
BADRUDDIN ABDOOLA KOOR.
ABDOOLA KADER HAJI ISMAIL.
GOOLMAHOMAD.
REHMTOOLLA M. CHINOY.
FAZAL EBBRAHIM REHMTOOLLA.
FATEHMAHOMAD HAJI YUSUF.
HAJI FATEHMAHOMAD REHMTOOLLA.
HAJI NOORMAHOMAD JAN MAHOMAD LATIFF.
HADI C. TYABJI.
HAJI MAHOMADJI HAJI ADAMJI MAINAR.
HAJI AHMAD MAHOMAD.
ESMAIL HAJI DAWOOD.
MOOSAJI SHEIKH YUSUFALLY MALA.
MAHOMADALI N. CHAHEWALA.
HAJI AHMAD DEVJI.
ABDOOL RAOOFKHAN.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI MAHOMAD.
H. M. M. H. ABOOBAKKER.
EBBRAHIM KHANMAHOMAD.
OOMER JOOSAB PATEL.
SIDDICK JAFFER KHATRI.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI AHMAD.
MAHOMAD EMAIL KARTE.
GOOLAM MAHOMAD SHAH MAHOMAD PATEL.
ABDOOL SAKOOR SHEIKH BOOLAND.
HAJI OOMER DOSA.
RAHIM EBBRAHIM CURRIM.
ABDOOL REHMAN HAJI YAKOOB.
JAFFER KARIMBUX.
HAJI ALI MAHOMAD JALLALUDDIN.
SAYED MAHOMAD MUNSHI.
HISAMMOODDIN BARRR.
HAJI MAHOMAD HAJI ISHAK.
MAHOMAD HAJIBHOY.
SALEBHOY CURRIMJI, BARODAWALA.
REHMTOOLLA CURRIMBHOY.
SOOLEMAN CASSUM H. MITHA.
MAHOMAD MIA KHANDWANI.
ABDOOL MOOMIN BAAKZA KHATIB.
ABAS S. TYABJI.
KAZI SHARIFF ABDOOL LATIFF LAUDE.
DAWOODBHOY FAZULBHOY.
DOSTMAHOMAD PEERMAHOMAD.
HAJI ABDOOL REHMAN.
HAJI MAHOMAD KADWANI.
EBBRAHIM MOLEDINA.
A. M. JIWANJI.
MAHOMAD ABBA JOOMA.
SAYED GOOLAM MAHOMAD RAFAI PEERZADA.
HAJI ADAM HAJI OOSMAN NOORANI.
ABDOOLLA ABDOOL RAHIM.
ABDOOL SATAR A. GAYA.
KARMALI PEERBHOY.
HAJI ESSA HAJI OOSMAN POONAWALA
HAJI EBBRAHIM JITEKAR.
HAJI TARMAHOMAD HAJI EBBRAHIM PATEL.
SALEHMAHOMAD NOORMAHOMAD.
HOOSEIN ABDOOLLABHOY LALJI.
HAJI ABDOOL KARIM HAJI ESSA FAZLA
HATIM B. TYABJI.
ABDOOL KADER KHATKBATE.
HAJI TARMAHOMAD HAJI ADAM.
MAHOMAD R. SAYANI.
SOOLEMAN M. MANGA.
MAHOMAD ROSHAN.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISAJI TAJBHOY.
SAYED MAHOMAD HOOSHIN KAZRANI.
ALAHBUX SOMJI DOSA.
REHMTOOLLA K. PEERBHOY.
HAJI JOOSAB HAJI VALIMAHOMAD.
MAHOMAD CASSAM LAKTANI.
HAJI AHMAD HOOSAIN.
AHMAD SOOLEMAN CHARIA.
HAJI EBBRAHIM GIGA.
ABDOOL KADER OOMERBHOY.
ABDOOL REHMAN PATHAN.
PIRMIYA HASANMIYA SURTI.
ISMAIL HASAN PARVE.
AHMAD HABIB.
ABDOOL HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY JHAN-JARIA.
CASSUMALI DAWOODBHOY.
HAKIM SIRAJUDDIN AHMAD.
MOLVI MIRMAHOMAD YAKUBKHAN.
MOLVI SAIFUDDIN.
S. ENAYAT HOOSEIN.
SHAH MAHOMAD SHALY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN HAJI DILLA MOOTLAVI.

QUESTION OF CALIPHATE.

SIND MOULVI'S DECLARATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, March 18.

A large and representative meeting of the Sind Moulvis, presided over by Peer Imamuddin Shah and attended by visitors from the whole of Sind, including the Muslim political leaders, met here yesterday and unanimously resolved: "That this convention of the Ulemas of Sind decrees that the question of the Caliphate being already a settled one, it acknowledges His Imperial Majesty, Sultan Waheedudin Muhammad VI. May God eternally protect his Empire as the rightful Commander of the Faithful and Servant of the holy places.

"This meeting demands that Britain will deliver the possession of Jazeeratularab to the Califatul Muslimeen and Khadimul Harmaen Sherifaen by getting it evacuated of her own troops and those of her Allies.

"This convention further decided that the boundaries of Jazeeratularab defined by Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari are right and true."

Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Moulvi speakers emphasised that none who read the Kalma could hold any opinion different from theirs and one Moulvi pointedly said that Britain should save the reputation of the Mussulmans as the Muslim soldiers had saved the reputation of Britain in the eyes of the Allies and the world. The Moulvees also affixed their signatures to the Fatwa recognising and declaring the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph of the Mussulmans and holding Jazeeratularab to be a sacred land wherein non-Muslims cannot rule or remain in occupation of it.

THE NEW ZEALAND.

OPEN TO PUBLIC ON 25 AND 26TH.

The Captain of the New Zealand writes to us:—

"H. M. Ship under my command will be open to such of the general public as care to visit her between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. (S.T.), on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 25th and 26th instant."

The "New Zealand," which has brought Admiral Jellicoe to Bombay on the first stage of his Empire tour is a battle-cruiser of the same type as the celebrated Invincible, Admiral Sturdee's flagship in the Falkland Islands victory, but completed four years later, that is to say in 1912. She is of 18,800 tons with engines of 44,000 indicated horse-power and a maximum speed of 27 knots, and her armament is eight 12 in., sixteen 4 in., and four 3-pounder guns and three torpedo tubes, with a crew of about 800. The "New Zealand" was presented to the Imperial Navy by the people of New Zealand, the money being raised by public subscription, and was ordered in 1910.

DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

CONSIDERATION IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Chairman said that in connection with the development of the northern part of the island he had asked the clerks in the employ of the Improvement Trust if they would be willing to go and reside there. They replied they could not go and reside there as it would be no use doing so without such facilities as police, school, market and temple. The Chairman said there were many suitable plots where the Municipality could build a market or also the Trust might have a market of their own. They had also reserved a certain number of plots for schools. He asked if it would be a good plan to give an advertisement inviting people to come and live there and offering to let land on easy terms to anyone who offered to build schools something like Municipal Schools. It was understood that some education society, intended to start a college there.

Sir Lawless Hepper said people might want a dispensary also.

The Chairman said the matter required some initiative from the Board as poor people wishing to live there could not provide these things.

Replying to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Chairman said the Board had no power to erect school buildings and let them, but as a rule Government gave one-third of the cost of building a school to the owner of a Government-aided school.

The Chairman asked if members had any further suggestions to make and as none were made, the matter dropped.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 19th March, 1919.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

In introducing the Budget Estimates under the head of Education, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah made a statement summarising the schemes of expansion contemplated next year and indicating the lines of progress for the future. The allotment of 132 lakhs of rupees for immediate expenditure marks a considerable advance, but when we consider the closing balances from year to year, the surplus of Excise income and the general policy of under-estimating receipts and over-estimating expenditure, the provision for education is not very much beyond its usual claims. The growth of allotment from 76 lakhs to 132 lakhs in the course of three years is undoubtedly striking, but the phenomenal rise in Excise Revenue, which is exclusively our own, has enabled us to get a considerable share for education. Howsoever we account for the larger provision, the Education Department may well congratulate itself on its own good fortune. As a result of the shocking illiteracy of the people, there is no possibility of our spending too much on education; we may spend all, but we shall be spending less than what is necessary. The first impression that one gets from the speech of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah is that, so far as their intentions go, the Bombay Government have abandoned the way of drift. The pace of progress and the means by which it is to be facilitated may be open to criticism, but there is the refreshing impression that there are some definite ideas, which, to say the least, are better than having no ideas at all.

The principles according to which the shares of primary education, secondary education (both vernacular and English), collegiate education and technical education are to be assigned, have often become matters of controversy in India. It is unfortunate that political prejudices sometimes colour the judgment of adverse critics, but the fact is that, in view of our present condition, no branch of education can be allowed to starve, and hence there is no meaning in the contention that one branch is pampered at the expense of another, especially when no branch has been well-cared for and when all instruction is valuable for the people. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, in discussing the question of primary education, divided it as a problem for municipalities, district boards and the Government. Frankly, there is a decentralisation of responsibility in some respects and it is for local bodies to take advantage of the offer of the Government to bear half of the financial burden of schools maintained by them and there should be room for the exercise of non-official responsibility in the bodies now called upon to cooperate with Government. We want the entire population of school-going age, both male and female, to benefit by the primary schools. Taking the male school-going population only for the Bombay presidency, we find that in 1917 there was barely six per cent. under instruction. We do not know precisely what per cent. of the whole male population belongs to the school-going age, in British India. In Travancore, where a cent. per cent. claim was made last year, the scholars amounted to 15 per cent. of the entire male population, though there were some small errors in calculation. But that is enough to indicate the vastness of the ground that remains to be covered for male children and the heavy nature of the burden when the claim of the female population is added to it. And knowledge of the three R's in the vernacular is not the end and aim of what is meant by the educational equipment of men and women. That marks only the beginning of their cultural and vocational equipment. But the way to the accomplishment of that preliminary duty is still long. So much for the pupils of primary schools. As for the teacher, he belongs to what is known as the noblest of professions and the sorriest of trades. The primary school teacher must have a living wage, and the decision of the Government to improve the income of teachers, both trained and untrained, is welcome. Government have sanctioned the opening of training schools at Bijapur, Satara, Nadiad and Shikarpur, and when the scheme of twenty-five training schools is established in working order, there will be an annual recruitment of 1,300 trained teachers for primary schools. The absence of teachers has been one of the stock arguments in justification of tardy progress, and considering the need for accelerating our pace, it will be well to expedite the starting of training institutions. A teacher is a better teacher for being trained, and we trust that the lack of competent teachers to train them will not be taken as a reason for delay.

The policy of providing, one model high school in every district with grants for supplementary enterprise on private account, has not succeeded in meeting the demand for admission in secondary schools. Whether improvement should be effected through additional schools at Government expense or through liberalising grants-in-aid will be shortly decided, and a lakh is reserved for the finding of additional accommodation. The introduction of English as an optional subject in the higher standards of vernacular secondary schools, is, we believe, bound to succeed. If the lessons are made attractive by skilled teachers, the demand for some instruction in English, which is universally desired by parents, may be so great as to make it a normal feature in the curricula of the three highest standards. The problem of congestion is not confined to secondary schools only. From time to time we have published letters from correspondents complaining of inadequacy of accommodation in colleges. There is much to be done to make college education more real and abiding in its utility and influence, but it is a province of reform to be left to the university. The need for finding room for applicants in colleges is a matter for the Government to tackle. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah indicated three courses: (1) raising the maximum limit of the grant admissible to colleges; (2) increasing accommodation in the Government Arts Colleges; (3) establishing new colleges. Government colleges have certain stereotyped features which it may be undesirable to extend indefinitely, but no judgment can be lightly hazarded about the merits of the proposals. What we want, however, is that for the money we spend for the sake of larger accommodation of students, there should be a maximum of efficiency, not in the sense of the word which some Government educational exports mean it, but in the sense of producing men with ideas of robust citizenship. The whole question has been the subject of inquiry by a Committee, and now that its report is said to have been received, we await its publication with interest. Next year, the Victoria Technical Institute is to be removed to Matunga and provision is granted for its growing into "a Central Technological Institute for the whole Presidency." It is a laudable and ambitious object, but for a larger scheme of scientific and vocational training for young men, Technical Education has to be made reasonably accessible in every quarter. It is well to have the extension of Arts Colleges; it is no less imperative that those who have the skill should be diverted into careers of scientific and commercial usefulness. It will be seen that while the aggregate amount set aside in the estimates under Education is considerable this year, the ground to be covered for reaching a popular standard of knowledge and efficiency, is vast and the only way of attaining it in the shortest time is to proceed at the fastest pace.

WORLD BOLSHEVISM.

It is reported that Lenin, referring to the outbreak of the revolution in Germany, said "This is February, not October; Kerenski, not Lenin." From the reports we are now receiving from Germany it appears likely that Lenin's words will be justified, for the rapid increase in the strength of the Spartacist movement, practically identical with Bolsevism, has been accompanied by scenes and riots which appear likely to repeat the horrors experienced by the Russian people during the past eighteen months. But the movement is not confined to these two great countries, for there is evidence of the activities of Bolseviks in many other countries, though it is difficult properly to estimate the strength of it. We know that Lenin and his followers made Switzerland the base of their operations both before and during the war, and from this country went out a great deal of propaganda literature. A considerable section of the Socialist Party was captured by the movement, and Lenin, himself, on leaving Switzerland for Russia, paid a high tribute to this class for the assistance given. "It is through the mediation of the Swiss workers, who have been protected from the war and enjoy relatively the greatest amount of liberty, also, thanks to their country's variety of languages, that we have been able to address ourselves to the German, French and Italian workers." In Holland, the movement gained a hold and at one time there was serious danger that it would overthrow the Government. Though for the present it has been overthrown, there is little doubt it is still a serious menace to the country. But when we turn to the countries contiguous with Russia, the vast inroads made by Bolsevism are made clear. The new Government of Siberia has apparently succeeded in keeping Bolsevism, as an organised force, out of its dominions, but, in other countries, Governments have been less successful. In the Ukraine the Bolseviks were at first completely defeated, and for many months the newly-formed government succeeded in keeping them at bay, in spite of determined efforts by Ukrainian Bolseviks supported by others from Russia proper; according to the latest news the greater part of the Ukraine is in the hands of the Bolseviks, who are controlling the food stores and supplies. In Poland the propaganda of the Bolseviks has met with a check, but no one supposes that they will allow themselves to be cast out of this new country without a determined effort to capture the government. In the serious engagements which have taken place, however, the Bolseviks have been defeated, and the creation of a strong government under Padrewski will make their task harder. Then, too, the Bolseviks, sent a strong force to Lithuania and Esthonia, and for a time it appeared as if they were to become masters of these districts. But Esthonian forces, assisted by the Finns, were successful in driving them back, and even in threatening Petrograd which the Bolseviks were preparing to leave. In Finland, the Bolseviks were repulsed by the Germans, and though they have not succeeded in getting the upper hand again, we are assured that a strong propaganda is being carried on there, as well as in the neighbouring country of Sweden. In certain parts of Germany, such as Bavaria, its power is very great, and steadily growing. Though there are traces of it in England and France, it is generally acknowledged that its influence, as a system of government, is very limited.

Turning to Russia, we are still almost in the dark respecting the extent to which the Bolseviks have captured the country. From some sources that we have always been inclined to treat as reliable we are informed that only a very small section of the Russian people is in favour of the Bolsevik regime, but the majority are helpless, because the minority has obtained control of the army, etc.; other correspondents, regarded equally reliable, tell us that Bolsevism is more firmly established than ever, and that there is a steadily-growing adhesion to it by all classes. It is difficult to get any really reliable news from Russia, as most of it is coloured by the politics of the writer or the paper he writes for, and we shall perhaps be nearer the truth if we credit the Bolseviks with considerably more power than we wish to accord to them. In some respects the new regime has brought a stronger and more satisfactory government to many parts of Russia, and eyewitnesses speak of the new spirit which has been put into all kinds of local government. They have evidently been able to raise an army of some size, which has been successful in not a few battles, and in some parts they have been able to organise the food supply satisfactorily. On the other hand, industries have completely failed, and there is the prospect of wholesale ruin to many branches of commercial life. The middle classes have lost all they had, and are suffering untold privations. Mr. Harold Williams, a well-known authority on Russian affairs, says that Bolsevism is dying in Central and Northern Russia; that they have destroyed the economic basis; that all the ingenious devices of their economic experts cannot disguise the fact that they have dried up the sources of production; that their system of violent reorganisation by terror and brute force has simply destroyed the motive power of economic action in Russia. He says that they have reduced the population over whom they rule to an intimidated starving herd. But whether Bolsevism is growing or weakening or developing, it is imperative that all Governments remember that it is an attempt to press a social system on the world, and not merely on one country, and the sooner this is recognised the better.

That Bolsevism, as practised, is an evil is clear, for it involves injustice to certain classes of the community, and depends for its existence on force. Prussianism became a nightmare to the world, and when once it was realised that the great war was a conflict with this evil, accursed thing, the whole strength of the Allied peoples was put into the struggle. There was no thought of surrender, and when once it was completely overthrown the world began to breathe again. But only for a little time, for another evil appeared on the scene, in the form of violent World-Bolsevism. Just as Prussianism set itself to stamp out all other Powers by force of arms, so the Bolseviks inaugurated a campaign against the *bourgeoise* and every form of culture bound up with it, by means of intimidation and terrorism. It may be that we are on the threshold of a new and more cruel international war. The banner of Bolsevism calls for the annihilation of one class by another, and in that campaign brother is to rise against brother. The world has been torn by the cruelties of the past war, but Bolsevism, instead of coming in as a healing force, has chosen to inflict new wounds which are weakening mankind to such a degree as will take long to recover from. The Bolseviks made Russia the place of experiment, for they had good reason to think that their doctrine would find a welcome among a people so burdened by war and famine, pestilence and generations of grinding tyranny. Lenin has made it clear that his teaching is not for one country, but for the world. It is no easy matter to counteract the activities of Bolsevik propaganda. Bolsevism is not merely a domestic concern of Russia, for it has clearly stated that its object is to create revolutions throughout the world and to this end great numbers of propagandists are working in many countries, supported by funds obtained in Russia. In Germany and some of the smaller countries of Central Europe, there seems no alternative but that the issue will have to be fought out in blood. But in other States, not yet gravely affected, it depends on the wisdom and statesmanship displayed by the rulers in expanding political freedom and redressing social evils, and in refraining from placing restrictions on or otherwise interfering with natural liberties, whether the seed of Bolsevik propaganda falls on fruitful or barren soil.

Notes of the Day.

The Black Day.

The Black Bill has passed through the Council. The representatives of the people have fought against it till the bitter end and there is nothing left for them to do in the Council. With the final assent, the Bill will become law, and the people of this country will enjoy their personal freedom by sufferance of the Executive Government. The attitude of the Government in forcing the Bill through has destroyed its title to a civilised name and we believe that the members of the Government know that the enactment will be judged by the canons of British law and condemned as a monument of legislative injustice. That, during peace-time, the Government should have demanded powers of arbitrary arrest and punishment against its own subjects, is beyond endurance. The Home Member spoke derisively of threats of agitation, little knowing that the temper of the people is not so docile as to submit to the filching of their rights. Now they have to fight this abominable thing. It is a challenge in which the moral forces are entirely on their side and those who believe in the triumph of right, will look on the future distressed, but undismayed. March 18, stands as the Black Day, but we must make another day of the kind impossible under the British Flag.

For, though the mills of God grind slowly
Yet they grind exceeding small.
Though He stands and waits with patience,
With exactness grinds He all.

The Kaiser.

The Responsibilities Committee has decided that under the present International Law the Kaiser cannot be tried, however clear his guilt. About the guilt of the Kaiser, there has never been any doubt, and all the difficulties in the way of an august trial were said to consist of the way of extraditing him from his asylum in Holland. After the signing of the armistice the Attorney-General advised the Government as to the legality and feasibility of a trial, and most of the Election manifestoes contained the fervent slogan that the candidate was determined on trying the Kaiser and, if possible, hanging him. The cry of "Trial of the Kaiser!" is dying out, and except the ground of making an example of him, there is little practical value to be obtained by dragging the miserable wretch to an international court. His power for evil is exhausted, and with the subsiding of the first natural fury, the idea has lost ground and it may be that most people will survive their indignation and concentrate on the more complex task of restoring peace.

Educated Indians and the Empire.

That a necessity should be felt by educated Indians as a result of unjust bureaucratic suspicions to testify to their loyalty, is not very desirable or complimentary in itself. Lord Sinha speaking at a dinner given in his honour, protested against the idea prevalent in certain quarters that educated Indians were unfriendly to British rule. These quarters, it must be noted, are interested in autocratic rule and are themselves most unfriendly to the growing aspirations of Indians. With the belief that unjust accusations will postpone the day of reforms in India, they picture the educated Indian as against British rule. Nothing is however farther from the facts. The educated Indian is peculiarly a creation of British rule itself. It is impossible for him, whose whole future is bound up in the maintenance of the British connection, to be ever antagonistic to what has created him. Educated Indians, as Lord Sinha said, ardently desired without exception to be within the British Empire as equals of British citizens. It is as well that this fact should be realised by the British. There can be no question of India's loyalty to the Empire. At the same time England also should realise that India has become politically conscious and grant to her the full opportunities afforded to the Dominions.

The Princes and the Reforms.

The Maharajah of Bikanir, presiding on the occasion, only stated what is felt by Indians that self-government is realisable by India remaining as an integral part of the British Empire. The last attempt of the desperate Sydenhamites was to represent the Indian princes as hostile to the reforms. They fondly thought that the princes would not contradict what they unfoundedly chose to allege of them, but they reckoned without their host. The Maharajah of Bikanir, who represents the princes of India, openly contradicted this misstatement. On the question of reforms let England understand that prince and peasant in India stand on the same platform and make the same demands. A heavy responsibility indeed rests on the British Government. India cannot brook any attempt to whittle down the reforms; on the contrary she wants them to be largely expanded. The question needed a plain statement and the Maharajah of Bikanir has done well in speaking without reserve about it.

The "Indian Antiquary."

The latest number of the "Indian Antiquary" leads off with a paper of more than average interest on the Vaulting System of the Hindola Mahal at Mandu by Captain K. A. C. Creswell. The author studies the architecture of this mediæval structure in the light of its predecessors right thorough the Moghul and still anterior periods when this peculiar style of arches was developed in Persia, with the help of a number of illustrations of ruins of ancient monuments in Mesopotamia. In the course of his research he traces for instance the Kusair Kharanck which was regarded as a Mahomedan structure erected on the east bank of the Jordan, the Moab of the Old Testament, to pre-Moslem epoch. His view which in other particulars seems to need corroboration is based on his personal conviction that the "Persians must have been acquainted with this system at a fairly early date" inasmuch as "it was left to the keen architectural insight of the Persians to realise its potentialities fully and to carry it to its final development. They were responsible for two innovations—(a) they were the first to use barrel-vaults to connect the transverse arches, thus making it possible to place them farther apart; (b) they pierced windows in each of the cart in walls between these arches and thus obtained excellent lateral lighting, so that when Dieulafoy saw the ruins of the earliest building of this type he was irresistibly reminded of a Gothic cathedral." Sir Richard Temple contributes to the same number a few notes of topical importance on the spread of Hobson-Jobsons in Mesopotamia. It seems the accommodating Arabs have given an unparliamentary English term a naturalised position in their new vocabulary. "At Aden I hear the Arabs have coined a verb from an English expletive, "damful", which is conjugated in all its moods and tenses. "I damfuled you" (*damfaltuk*), "you damfaled me" (*damfaltani*) with the Arab inflection."

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor received a visit from H. H. the Chief of Bhor on Tuesday morning. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited H. H. the Lady Ali Shah in the afternoon. Her Excellency attended a concert by the Chapter of the Imperial daughters of the Empire in aid of Famine Funds. His Excellency held a Levee on Tuesday evening.

We understand that Mr. Joseph Baptista's steamer may not arrive in Bombay until Tuesday or Wednesday, of next week.

BLACK BILL PASSES INTO LAW

NON-OFFICIALS FIGHT TO THE LAST.

OPPOSITION UNAVAILING.

HON. MR. SARMA RESIGNS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The Council reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning, the Viceroy in the chair.

Mr. Patel at once rose and suggested that as this was an adjourned meeting questions should not be asked. The Viceroy, however, said he believed the members would like their questions asked and fifteen of these were then asked.

Sir James Meston in reply to Mr. Chanda, who referred to a late Finance Minister who said the framing of the Budget was a gamble in rain, said that there was no intention of altering the budget date and that the matter would not be considered until it was seen what alteration might be useful after the proposals of the Reform Scheme had come into effect.

Sir William Vincent then moved the Rowlatt Criminal Law Amendment Bill as amended by the Select Committee be published in the "Gazette of India" and elsewhere.

Pandit Malaviya wanted to know whether the Bill would be reconsidered after opinions were received.

Sir William Vincent said that it was premature to expect a reply at the moment.

The Pandit then moved that the Bill be referred again to a Select Committee after further opinions had been received. He also proceeded to refer to the recent ruling of the Viceroy that no member who did not sign a Select Committee's report could append a minute of dissent to it. He made more than one effort to critiicise this ruling, but was twice told by the Viceroy that he would not be allowed to do so.

MR. PATEL ON PROCEDURE.

Mr. Patel then argued for several minutes on the question of the proper procedure of moving amendments and for several minutes there was a general discussion. Mr. Patel was anxious the Bill should be shelved and also desired to move an amendment to that effect, but finally he rose to support Pandit Malaviya's amendment. Mr. Patel then drew attention and objected to the manner in which the Select Committee had dealt with the Bill after three members had withdrawn or resigned from the Committee.

Sir William Vincent said that if opinions were received which would later on necessitate a resubmission to a Select Committee this would be done.

The Pundit said the matter was not before the Council and he thought it might be settled at the moment. The Pandit asked for a division and 35 to 9 voted against the proposal.

Mr. Patel then tried to move that the Bill be shelved, but was ruled out of order and so he proceeded to oppose Sir William Vincent's motion and argued the Bill was really not one which dealt with the amendment of the Indian Penal Code, but purely concerned the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Sir William Vincent briefly replied and after Mr. Chanda had made several attempts to speak, the motion to republish the Bill was carried. The Home Member then moved a couple of consequential amendments, which were duly accepted and Sir George Lowndes read to the Council a few drafting alterations which had been made in the Bill

MOTION TO REPUBLISH SECOND BILL!

Sir William Vincent moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Second Rowlatt Bill be republished. He said he did not need to discuss details of the report because their intention was to republish the Bill as amended and that the decision was arrived at in agreement with all non-official members in the Select Committee. It would be premature to discuss the details and they could do so better in the light of criticisms that they might receive. He added, however, that the first clause of the Bill to which great objection had been taken, namely, to enact a new clause 124B had been omitted into the Bill as amended.

Pandit Malaviya wished to know whether when the opinions of the various bodies were received the Bill would be referred back to the Select Committee.

Sir William Vincent replied it was premature at the present moment to prejudge what action would be taken on receipt of opinions.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT

Pandit Malaviya then moved an amendment that on receipt of opinions the Bill should be recommitted to the Select Committee.

His Excellency said the Hon. Member had not given notice of this amendment.

Sir William Vincent observed he was very glad to forego the notice.

The amendment was then allowed to be discussed.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said the statement in the Select Committee's report on the Bill that he and others withdrew from the Committee was partly incorrect. It did not state the reason why they withdrew. They did so in view of his Excellency's ruling that members not signing the main report were not entitled to tack on dissenting minutes. They wanted to keep out of the Committee until that ruling was reversed.

At this stage H. E. the President intervened and said it was not open to the Pandit to question his ruling.

Pandit Malaviya said he was merely raising a question of privilege.

The Viceroy said he should do so without questioning the ruling of the chair.

The Pandit said in that case he had nothing more to add and formally moved as an amendment to Sir William Vincent's substantive motion.

"MOTION MOVED AND NOTICE OF MOTION."

Mr. Patel who followed the Pandit, said Sir William Vincent had given notice of a motion which had been put on the agenda and circulated to the members and he wished to know whether one member could withdraw a motion without the permission of the Council and in Council.

Sir William Vincent wished to know whether the Hon. Member suggested that he could be forced to move a motion he did not desire to move.

Mr. Patel said his point was that the motion could not be withdrawn without the permission of the Council..

Sir George Lowndes observed that the Hon. Member was confusing two things, a motion moved, and a motion of which only notice had been given. There was nothing in the rules to suggest that a motion of which notice was given must be moved.

Sir William Vincent said that he was perfectly willing that the Hon. Member, if he so desired, should move that motion.

Mr. Patel said he only raised the question as it affected the privileges of the members of this Council. He did not desire to move it.

His Excellency ruled against Mr. Patel.

MR. PATEL'S SUPPORT TO PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Mr. Patel supporting Pandit Malaviya's amendment said three members of the Select Committee did not serve on the Select Committee and they resigned.

Sir George Lowndes rose to a point of order saying that no member sent in his resignation. They merely absented themselves.

Mr. Patel proceeding to say that three members had handed in resignations, Pandit Malaviya rose to correct the statement of Mr. Patel that he did not resign, but kept himself away till a ruling was given as to whether their minute of dissent would be accepted or not.

Mr. Patel said as far as he know Mr. Khaparde resigned.

Sir George Lowndes: No, he did not resign. He was simply absent. (Laughter.)

Sir William Vincent, replying, said when the opinions were received if an examination of the details was required, if opinions varied, and if modifications and changes were suggested, no argument would be required to recommit the Bill to the Select Committee. Surely, that was not a responsible attitude to take up. The Council would never be unready to commit the Bill to the Select Committee when the necessity arose. The amendment was on a division negatived by 35 votes against 9.

SHELVE THE AMENDED BILL

Mr. Patel moved that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be shelved.

The Viceroy ruled him out of order on the ground that the amendment was merely a negative one. His Excellency said Mr. Patel could, if he so wished to, speak on Sir William Vincent's motion.

Mr. Patel thereupon opposed the motion. He maintained that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, did not in any sense amend the Indian Penal Code. It could not be called the Indian Penal Code Amending Act. Mr. Patel asked the Viceroy to consider what the High Courts would think of this august assembly if they said that it was a Bill recommended by their Select Committee to amend the Indian Penal Code. (Laughter.) Another ground on which he opposed the motion was that the present Bill should be taken up along with the question of a general revision and amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, which was already under consideration.

MOTION TO CIRCULATE BILL PASSED.

Sir William Vincent said the principal argument of Mr. Patel was that it would be more convenient to discuss these proposals when the Council considered the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. In this connection he might say that the amending Bill had been published and circulated for opinions and the course proposed by the Hon. Member would mean that they would not have the opinions of local Governments and High Courts on the Present Bill. With regard to the other remarks of the Hon. Member, Sir William said these comments made it more necessary that they should have further expert opinion on it. He thought in this matter Government was threatened with a little want of consideration. The motion to circulate the Bill for opinion was then passed.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent, the Council passed amendments in favour of persons affected by the orders to be made under the First Rowlatt Bill. By these amendments, on the expiration of the Defence of India Act, Government would have to serve an order on an internee if they desired his further internment and after the receipt of his representation, Government would have to refer the case to an investigating authority before passing the final order for continuing the internment.

Sir George Lowndes then explained certain drafting changes made in the Bill.

BLACK BILL NO. 2.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 18.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held to-day. There was a very large attendance of visitors, including Sir George Roos Keppel. The Viceroy presided.

On his Excellency calling upon Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy to put his question, Mr. Patel raised a point of order, that the meeting being not a new meeting, but an adjourned meeting, questions could not be asked.

His Excellency said he was sure the hon. members desired their questions to be put and answered and he, therefore, proposed to allow questions to be put.

Interpellations were then replied, after which Sir William Vincent moved that the Bill to provide for the Amendment of the Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (second Rowlatt Bill), as amended by the Select Committee, republished in the "Gazette of India" and the local "Gazettes", be passed.

He said the decision to republish the Bill was arrived at in agreement with the officials and non-officials, who attended the Select Committee on the Bill would be considered in the light of opinion received.

Sir William Vincent then moved that the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill, as amended, be passed into law.

He said in making this motion, he must, at the outset express his great regret that, in spite of important modifications, they had made in the Bill, and in spite of their attempt to meet the wishes of the hon. members, the Government were not able to secure more support for this measure. He, however, hoped that most of the members would admit that the attitude of the Government was not unreasonable and that they had done their best to meet them in making important modifications. At the same time, he quite realised the feelings of the hon. members. Their extensive dislike of the measure was based on the apprehension that the powers under this Bill, might be abused. There were, possibly, other members who were actuated by other motives, but he did not address his words to those members. He was addressing these words to those, whose co-operation the Government sought.

GOVERNMENT'S POINT OF VIEW.

Then he asked them to consider the position from the point of view of the Government. The Government had examined the position from their point of view and had done all they could to meet them, and had made changes in the Bill, which would commend to them as an improvement. The position as had appeared to the Government was very clear. The facts were well known. Revolutionary movement was there. He wanted the Council to remember that this statement of facts was not arrived at by the Government or by a biassed tribunal, but a thoroughly impartial and independent tribunal. It had been said the movement was dead. He wished that were true and that it was not incumbent on them to introduce a legislation of this character. He would not repeat his arguments to show that the movement was there and was very much alive. He would ask the Council to reconsider the position and say whether the movement was not unhappily still prevalent. He believed the movement had been scotched and he looked upon any recrudescence of it as a very terrible calamity. He asked if there was no revolutionary party, why did the Bengal Council in a recent motion for the release of internees, decide to do nothing of the kind. The feeling in the matter could be gauged by the fact no division was asked for, and that the mover found no support from the Council. He had been told that the members sincerely sympathised with the Government to suppress this form of crime. His regret was that, that sympathy was not a little more constructive.

The only argument that appeared to him to be of weight, was that the present law was adequate; that section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Act of 1908 provided them with all the powers they required. He asked the Council to consider the facts and say whether it had not been proved to the hilt that those measures had been found inadequate. He asked them to read the report again, to go back to the memorandum of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beachcroft, which he regarded as most valuable; to read the speeches of Mr. Provosh Mitter and other members in the Bengal Council made recently.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

Continuing, Sir William Vincent said the main criticism had, however, been based on different lines. It was said the Bill was an unfair infringement on the liberty of the subject, that it was repugnant to all ideas of Western justice. The Government admitted this was a very serious and drastic measure, but he asked them to look at the thing from a practical point of view, rather than from a theoretical one. He asked them to remember the authority by whom the Bill had been recommended. All, except one, were judicial officers, who would be entirely unlikely to suggest this remedy, if there had been any other remedy, which would satisfactorily cure the disease. He wanted them to remember that the circumstances in which the Bill could be brought into operation and the people to whom it would be applied, were very special. He had heard a great deal during the debate of the liberty of the subject being infringed, but even now he asked the members to cooperate with the Government and the authorities in crushing the movement through ordinary courts. He asked them to use their great power to induce the public to assist them (Government) by coming forward as witnesses, by doing their duty as jurors honestly and frankly, and if, even now, the Government secured that support from the public, he believed the necessity for bringing this Bill in force would be very much less. He asked the cooperation of the members again in crushing this movement. He mentioned this, because the Government were particularly anxious not to put it in force, save in the case of dire necessity. It had been said the Government were seeking to increase their authority. Those who were familiar with the history of the administration of the Government of India would say there was no foundation for this charge. The Government of India had refused to the last moment to take this action and it was only when they were forced by circumstances of a very cogent character, that they undertook that legislation at all.

REPRESSION INEFFECTIVE TO REMOVE DISCONTENT.

One of their reasons was that they recognised that repressive measures alone could not be effective to remove the cause of the discontent. The Government had recommended a changed constitution and a change in the system of administration and all hoped that the measure would be shortly placed before Parliament. Anarchy and revolution were the greatest enemies of political advance and for this reason, they sought the support of the Council for this measure.

With regard to the apprehension the provisions of the Bill might be abused, he reminded the Council of the steps taken by the Government to reform these young revolutionaries. He hoped the members would give the Government credit for its efforts in that direction. It would be the earnest endeavour of the Government to continue that policy to lead young men into the right path and away from their criminal propensities. He assured the Council for the last time that the Government would make it their duty to see the Bill was not used in connection with political agitation, but only in connection with suppression of this kind of crime, which, they believed, would be a great danger to the future of the country.

MR. PATEL.

After the conclusion of Sir William Vincent's speech on the motion that the Bill to cope with Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes as amended be passed, Mr. Patel moved an amendment that the Bill as amended by the Council be republished. He said the country ought to have sufficient time to consider the measure so that they may be in a better position to know what people really felt about it.

Speaking on the merits of the Bill, Mr. Patel said the Government remained unbending as ever in total disregard or rather defiance of the unanimous protest of the entire Indian opinion both in and outside the Council. They did all that was possible to have some of the amendments accepted in order to make the Bill less dangerous. The only thing that now remained was to enter their last protest against passing of the Bill into law. He was of opinion that it was not within their competence to enact this law and it was not so free from doubt as the Law Member would have the Council to believe and discussed sections 65, 106 and 32 of the Government of India Act (1915), to illustrate his points, and also referred to the discussion on the Amending Bill in the House of Lords in 1915 which was referred to a joint committee of both Houses.

Mr. Patel hten briefly dwelt on the several parts of the Rowlatt Bill and said the evidence on which the Rowlatt Committee based their findings had not been supplied to the members of the Council and they were asked to accept those findings as correct. The text of the Bill as introduced was not submitted to the Secretary of State and his sanction was obtained to the introduction of some Bill on the lines of the Rowlatt Committee's recommendations. He reiterated that the Bill went much beyond these recommendations in one very essential particular, namely, the addition of section 124A and 143A, Indian Penal Code, to the schedule while the Rowlatt Committee recommended that the schedule of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, might be adopted. Further correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject had been kept back from the members of this Council and in his opinion the whole proceedings in connection with this Bill, from the presentation of the so-called Select Committee's report, were invalid and illegal. No ruling of his Excellency the President could legalise what was not otherwise legal.

His Excellency the Viceroy:—Order. The Hon. Member is not to question the ruling of the chair.

In conclusion, he said it was no wonder that those who loved liberty were prepared to disobey laws of this character and submit to the penalty of such breaches. Passive Resistance was the only last constitutional weapon of a despairing people and he warned the Government against the consequences of driving a peaceful and law-abiding people to resort to passive resistance.

MR. CHANDA.

Mr. K. K. Chanda (Assam) said that in a few brief hours the measure would become the law of the land. They had fought the hardest but failed to confirm the British tone of justice owing to the organised opposition of the officials whose forefathers laid their lives to ninaugurate it. Their defeat was more glorious than victory and those who read the proceedings of the debate would realise they were on the right and the Government on the wrong, but won by means of a constituted official majority and they had the power to carry whatever they wanted. If the officials were left to themselves the voting would have been different, because, he still believed that some of them at any rate would not have surrendered their freedom of thought. The measure passed to-day would remain a permanent record of confession of failure to rule India according to law. After a rule of 150 years the Government confessed they were unable to govern one of the greatest nations on the earth by law and they had recourse to a lawless law. There could not be a stronger proof of the bureaucratic statesmanship. He appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his assent.

MR. SAHAY.

Mr. Sahay associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Bannerjea and emphasised the importance of how law was to be administered. He hoped the local Governments could administer law in a way as to inspire public confidence. He opposed the Bill.

MAHARAJA OF COSSIMBAZAR.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar said there could not be any doubt that the Bill was a drastic measure and could not see the wisdom of the policy which had inspired this legislation on the eve of the grant of responsible government. The Bill would give a blank cheque to the police and three-fourths of the grievances of the people against British rule were connected with the treatment they received at the hands of the police. The bulk of the non-official opposition was inspired by a dread of the police. In no other part of the world such a Bill would be wanted and even if passed, would be so much dreaded.

DR. SAPRU.

Dr. Sapru said that his Excellency's name had for the last two years been associated with measures of reform and he was sorry that the same name was going to be associated with the measure before the Council. The last twenty years had been a period of political agitation, but never during those twenty years had there been such an agitation as was found in the country now. Both outside and inside the Council people of all schools of political opinion had combined in their condemnation of the proposed measure and why was it then that against the unanimous protest of the non-official members, the officials had combined to pass this law? Were they to believe that commonsense was wanting in the non-official members and patriotism and judgment were concentrated on the Ministerial benches? Every student of constitutional history and law knew how English law differed from Continental laws. In England the powers of the Executive in matters of arrest and detention were circumscribed and therein lay the peculiarity of the English law. If there was one thing which reconciled the people of India to British rule, that was their faith in the reign of law which ensured personal freedom. That reign of law this measure would impair and lead the people and the Government into danger. He knew that the Home Member had assured the Council that the measure would be applied only to anarchical and revolutionary crimes, but the experience of the past had not been encouraging and the people were justified in fighting shy of unlimited powers being given to the Executive. The enactment of this measure would mean that the Government admits that the existing machinery of law had completely broken down. That was not so, and it would be dangerous to forearm the Executive in anticipation of a danger. The proposed measure was extraordinary and uncalled for. The Home Member had admitted that repression alone cannot uproot discontent from the body politic. That was so. No one knew what the reforms would be like and if they would be like those recommended by the Viceroy, and before those reforms it would not be judicious to arm the Executive with extraordinary powers.

MR. BANERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, speaking on the motion that the Bill be passed, expressed his acknowledgment for the courtesy and attention he had received throughout the controversy from Sir William Vincent and Sir George Lowndes. He said, if controversialists could be persuaded to sit in that temper, human life and human affairs would bear a more pleasant aspect than at present. The Home Member invited cooperation. He made bold to say that cooperation with the Government was the watchword of his party. He opposed the Bill with regret and under a sense of overwhelming compulsion as a public duty, which had to be performed. He thankfully acknowledged the Government had made concessions important from the Government's own point of view, though they might not be so from the non-officials' point of view, but what had been done was not enough, that was the verdict of public opinion.

"A LAWLESS LAW."

The character of the Bill remained unaffected. The executive complexion was its dominating feature and it overshadowed every other aspect of the Bill, which remained the same in principle and in its suppression of a judicial trial and executive exaltation. Public opinion was not satisfied and their opposition remained. The Bill was really an executive order robed in the garb of a legislation, and in the words of an eminent jurist "a lawless law." It was a gloried ordinance with judicial colouring, sometimes thinly, sometimes thickly laid on. They could not see their way to be associated with the responsibility for such a measure. Responsibility meant power and both went together in the Imperial Council. They had no power. They might only influence and persuade, but they could not direct, though they hoped the foundations of transition from influence into power has been well and truly laid in a scheme which, he hoped would mark an epoch in Indian history. Never was their impotency in the Council more strikingly demonstrated than in connection with the Bill under debate. Amendment after amendment was proposed and lost. Their united voice counted for nothing in the Councils of the Government. Mr. Banerjea pointedly referred to the defeat of his own amendment, which did not seek to change the character of the Bill, but only for time.

IMPOTENCY OF THE COUNCIL.

Continuing, the speaker asked how they could be asked to take the responsibility for the measure. Technically, it was a law, but to all intents and purposes it was an executive order and an ordinance. Mr. Bannerjea asked if it would not have been better for the Government to have frankly recognised it as such, and to have taken upon itself the sole responsibility for the measure. In any case he maintained the Bill should not go forth as having behind it the authority of the Indian members of the Legislative Council who, to a man, were against it. Out of 187 amendments, yet some of them were such as might have been accepted without the character of the Bill being, in the slightest degree changed. The amendment for appeal which followed the Irish Crimes Act was rejected. The same fate awaited his own amendment asking there should be no conviction, except on the unanimous verdict of three judges of the court. An amendment asking accused persons should be represented by a pleader was also lost. There was a strong feeling about this matter in the country. Mr. Bannerjea said he had personal experience of the difficulties of a man defending his own case. He was hauled up before a magistrate who was now a personal friend and who sat not far from him in the Council. (Laughter). He had no pleader and he foundered and blundered and was convicted. The case was taken to the High Court, where the conviction was quashed. Lastly Mr. Patel had pressed hard for the elimination of sections 124A and 153A, from the Bill and the amendment was lost. That would have an unfortunate impression in the country. There was a general feeling that the Bill, when it became law, would cripple the legitimate political activities and cause stagnation of political life. The feeling might be well-founded, or ill-founded, but it was there and the Government could not ignore it. The Government would have been well-advised and would have lost nothing if these sections had been eliminated from the Bill.

Proceeding Mr. Bannerjea said their objection to the principle and the policy of the Bill must appeal to the instinct of every Englishman wedded to law and the reign of law. They objected to the supremacy of executive authority and the partial suppression of a judicial procedure, even in a limited class of cases. They had sat at the feet of great English teachers and had learnt from them great constitutional principles and forms of judicial procedure which had made England what England was, and Englishmen must not complain if they (Indians) as their apt pupils adhered to them with resolution and sought to defend those principles against encroachment, even when initiated with the best of intentions.

PASSIONATE APPEAL TO VICEROY.

Mr. Bannerjea, after passionately appealing for the principles of personal liberty, said they had been told the opposition to the Bill argued their unfitness for responsible Government. To his mind it was just the other way and he asked the British officials to read their own history. Englishmen had strengthened and vitalised themselves for the great heritage of constitutional freedom which they were now enjoying. Indians were doing the same under their guidance and leadership and were thus proving their capacity for responsible Government. Anarchists were only a handful and the speaker asked why the Government should make a departure from the ordinary law of the land against the project of the whole community. Now that the Bill was about to become law, Mr. Bannerjea finally appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his assent to it until such time it became absolutely necessary to extend it in any given area. He said much would be gained by such an act of forbearance. The Council adjourned till 2-15.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, Mr. Sastri continued the debate. Mr. Shukul followed him. At the end of his speech about 4 p.m., Admiral Lord Jellicoe came and sat in the Viceregal gallery.

Mr. M. N. Hogg and Sir Verney Lovett were the next speakers.

Pandit Malaviya spoke for one hour and twenty minutes. Mr. Sarma followed him.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

(From Our Correspondent.).

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he was neither an orator, nor a consummate lawyer, but only a humble student of practical politics and as such he cordially endorsed every word of the great speech made by his hon. friend, Mr. Banerjea, who had left nothing unsaid which he could have said and he therefore did not desire to detain the Council much longer by repeating words of sound political wisdom. He had fain hoped that his Excellency's Government would have accepted the very reasonable amendment of Mr. Banerjea and it was a matter of sincere regret that the amendment was rejected. Had it been accepted he had not the least doubt that it would have proved of the greatest advantage to the Government and the public. The Government's position would certainly have been strengthened in introducing the Bill in the Autumn session and on the other hand the public might have acquiesced in the opinions expressed by the highest judicial tribunals about the adequacy or inadequacy of the existing law in dealing with anarchical crime. Nothing in his opinion was more dangerous than this Bill and he thought he was correct in saying that though numerically the majority was with the Government, in reason it belonged to the non-official members of the Council. In conclusion, he heartily joined with Mr. Banerjea in his appeal to his Excellency to with-

(Continued on page .)

BLACK BILL PASSES INTO LAW.

(Continued from page

the assent to this unpopular Bill as the qualified representative of his Majesty.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Patel's amendment was put to the Council and lost by 35 to 11 votes.

Sir William Vincent winding up the debate, strongly repudiated the charge that the Government had been callous to public opinion.

On the conclusion of Sir William's speech, Mr. Patel rose to a point of order that the Bill could not be passed to-day because an amendment was proposed. The Viceroy having ruled it out of order, Sir William Vincent's motion that the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Bill, as amended be passed, was put and agreed to. A division being called, the Bill was declared passed by 35 to 20 votes.

The Council adjourned at 6-30 till to-morrow.

HON. MR. SARMA RESIGNS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 16.

At the conclusion of to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council when the division on the motion to pass the Rowlatt Bill was announced 20 against and 35 for the motion and when the Bill was declared passed Mr. B. N. Sarma (elected) Madras, handed in his resignation to his Excellency the Viceroy.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 18.

At question time, to-day, the Commander-in-Chief replying to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's question, re: appointment of Indians on the military side of the Indian Medical Service, said:—To deal with the question put by the Hon. Member respecting No. 1, no Indians have been appointed on the staff of the Director of Medical Services in India.

(2) In 1916, one Indian held the appointment of Assistant Director, Medical Services, Poona Divisional area and afterwards of Assistant Director, Medical Services, Allahabad Brigade as a temporary measure.

(3) No Indians have been appointed as Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilization), but one Indian is holding the appointment of Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services, Eastern Persian Cordon.

(4) No Indians have been appointed as Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary).

(5) Indians have been appointed to the command of complete medical units as follows: (a) Field Ambulances 4; (b) Casualty Clearing Hospitals 2; (c) Stationary Hospitals 5; (d) Generals 2.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question, re. the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, said:—The matters to which the Hon. Member's question refers, are under the control of the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India are not in possession of full information on the subject, which would enable them to give the details asked. The Hon. Member's attention is invited to the report on the work of the Indian Students' Department, July 1915, June 1916, which is the last formal report received and to the press communique recently issued which indicated important changes in the system of guardianship of Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge, where the agency is no longer under official control.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question re. the lease of 21, Cromwell Road, London, said:—The premises known as 21, Cromwell Road, provide accommodation for Indian students as well as for the Society and the Association mentioned by the Hon. Member. The details of their apportionment rest with the Secretary of State and the Government of India, have no definite information. As regards, the rent paid for the premises in question and the portions thereof realised from the Society and the Association, the Hon. Member is referred to the statement on page 21 of the report on the work of the Indian Students' Department, July 1915, June 1916.

I. M. S. COMMISSIONS.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay's question, re. commissions in the Indian Medical Service, said: (a) 918 temporary commissions have been granted in the Indian Medical Service since the beginning of the war, 112 to Europeans and 806 to Indians. (b) 50 permanent commissions have been granted in the Indian Medical Service since the suspension of the Indian Medical Service Examination, 33 to Europeans and 17 to Indians.

DROP THE BLACK BILLS!

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 18.

A public meeting was held last evening on the Triplicane Beach to urge on the Government of India to drop the Rowlatt Bills, Mr. T. Prakasam presiding. On the motion of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a resolution earnestly urging on the Viceroy and the Government of India that they should drop the Rowlatt Bills, at least at this stage, in as much as they are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty, justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals, on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself is based, and expressing its unqualified adherence to Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement, and calling on the people to support it, was passed.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

In connection with the Excess Profits Duty Bill notices of a number of amendments been received. Sir James Meston will move on the 19th:

(1) That in Clause 2 after the definition of business the following definition be inserted, namely, "the chief revenue authority means the board of revenue or the Financial Commissioner in Provinces where those authorities exist and in any other case such authority as the Local Government may declare to be the chief revenue authority for the purposes of this act."

(2) That in Clause 7 after the words "on the application" the words "made in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 (2) (b) be inserted.

(3) That in Sub-clause (1) of Clause 9, after the words "on the application" the words "made before the 30th June 1919" be inserted.

(4) That Clause 11 be renumbered as sub-clause (1) of Clause 11.

(5) That to Clause 1 of Clause 11 as renumbered the following sub-clauses be added, namely "(2) at the time of furnishing such particulars such persons shall (a) state the method which he desires to be adopted for the purpose of (i) ascertaining the profits of the business in the accounting period under Section 5 and (ii) determining the standard profits under Section 6 and (b) make any application which he desires to make under Section 7 for an allowance in the calculation of the amount of the Excess Profits Duty; (3) where any person fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the provision of Sub-Section 2 (a) the Collector shall proceed to ascertain the profits of the accounting period and to determine his standard profits by such method provided in this Act as he thinks fit.

Mr. Ayyanger will move (1) that in Clause 4 for the words "fifty per cent" the words "thirty-five per cent." be substituted, (2) that in the Schedule after "the following item" be added "(6) any business the income of which is derived from banking or money-lending"

TWO MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Hogg will move, that in Clause 18 (2) (c) after the word "ownership" the words "during any period which can be selected for the purpose of ascertaining standard profits or during any subsequent period prior to the commencement of this Act" be inserted.

MORE AMENDMENTS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 16.

In connection with the Excess Profits Tax Bill several amendments have been published. Rai Sita Nath Ray will move that in section 4 (a) for the words "fifty per cent." the words "thirty-three per cent." be substituted and (b) for the word "thirty thousand" in the proviso the words "fifty thousand" be substituted.

Mr. Malcolm Hogg will move that after the proviso to clause 4, the following further proviso be inserted,—"provided further that if the total amount of duty charged, levied and paid, under the provisions of this Act exceeds the sum of eleven crores of rupees these shall be refunded to each person who has paid the Excess Profits Duty, a sum which shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the excess over eleven crores as the duty paid by the said person bears to the total amount of duty paid under the provisions of this Act; (2) that in clause 7 (f) for the words "any liability" the words "the liability of any part" be substituted.

AFTER FIVE YEARS!

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S FIRST LEVEE.

It was in December, 1913, over five years ago, that Lord Willingdon held a Levee at Government House, Malabar Point, and it was Lord Willingden who initiated the holding of a Levee at night. Since then the War corked down all State functions in Bombay. About a thousand or more people of all castes and creeds were present at Sir George Lloyd's inaugural levee, at Government House last night. Standing on a dais, temporarily erected in the League Hall otherwise known as the Dining Hall of Government House, his Excellency shook hands with those entitled to Private Entrees bowed to the Public Entree files and honoured on behalf of the King-Emperor, a great number of Indian Officers by touching their swords. Gentlemen entitled to Private Entry were in readiness for presentation at 9-30, and at this hour, H. E. Admiral Gaunt, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies with Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Members of the Council, Judges of the High Court, the Consul-General of Portugal, Senhor Bemts D'Alpoin Toresano Oreno, Consults de Carsiere, Foreign Consuls in ordinary, General Wyndham Knight commanding Bombay Brigade, Commissioners of Divisions and principal officials, were grouped in their reserved enclosure, awaiting the Governor's arrival in the State-room. His Excellency entered the State-room in procession, preceded by his entire staff, and no sooner Subedar-Major Gopal Rao Indian A. D. C., who headed the procession, ascended the top of the stairs of the State Bungalow, his Excellency's Band, from below, struck up the first bars of "God Save the King." His Excellency occupied the seat for a minute, and on rising, with Mr. Cowie Private Secretary on his right and Lieut.-Col. Cadell, Honorary A.-D.-C. on his left, the presentations began. At the end of the Private Entry presentations the Public Entry presentations were made to his Excellency by the Private Secretary. This occupied over an hour and at the end his Excellency moved in procession down to the Durbar Hall, opposite the State Bungalow.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, the total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 681 out of whom 395 one from Bombay and 286 from Mofussil.

Latest Signatories to the pledge.

BOMBAY.

Bhat Kantishankar Mulshankar.
Jayantilal Naranji Dave,
Prabhashankar B. Oza.
Bhagwanji S. Asher.
Gangadhar K. Vartak.
Rajaram Nagoji.

SURAT.

Dahyabhai Niebbabhai, Mandir, Jalalpur.
Kalidas Dahyabhai, Mandir, Jalalpur.
Bhimbhai Haribhai, Mandir, Jalalpur.
Morarji Lalbhai, Mandir, Jalalpur.
Haribhai Jivanji, Mandir, Jalalpur.
Bhulabhai Kasanji, Mandir, Jalalpur.
Ranchod Raghunathji, Vedeha-Ahmedabad.
Chavan Jeebhai Chandji.
Pathan Bhikhankhan Sarmaskhan.
Chavan Bijaysing Jalansing.

SATYAGRAHA IN KAIRA.

ABOUT 400 SIGNATORIES TILL NOW.

On Saturday, the 15th instant a public meeting was held in Nadiad, Mr. Gokaldas D. Talati, presiding. There was a large gathering of about 4,000 people including many men and women from the adjoining villages. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The people of Kaira District, assembled at Nadiad, unanimously raise their emphatic protest against the Rowlatt Bills Nos. I and II. The Bills being destructive of public freedom, opposed to natural laws of justice and having within them the tendency to arouse anarchy, this meeting sympathetically lends its support to the Satyagraha movement led by Mahatma Gandhi for the cancellation of these Bills, the movement being founded on truth and being, therefore, just. The meeting further asserts its fullest confidence in Mahatma Gandhi."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then addressed the meeting, and explained very lucidly and briefly the nature of the Bills, their unjust and unjustifiable character, and the clear duty of every true son of Mother India, of opposing with all the soul force he could command, the cruel Bills that cannot but reduce India to a country of slaves.

About 400 people, men and women, had signed the Satyagraha Pledge, prior to the meeting of the 15th instant. The movement is fast spreading.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the College, which should have taken place a month earlier under normal conditions, were held on Thursday last on the Oval before a large attendance. The khaki element and numbers of wounded soldiers were well represented. The valuable trophies which were on view caused intense admiration. An interesting programme of twenty events was arranged, comprising many novel items for Professors, Ladies, and Students. The Relay Race for all colleges which usually excites great interest, was robbed of its interest owing to the competition of only two colleges. The Medical College team was once more victorious. The remaining races were keenly contested and visitors spent quite an enjoyable afternoon. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Dickinson presented the prizes to the winners. The success of the meeting was due to the excellent arrangements of the sports committee headed by Mr. K. H. Nulkar, the Hon. General Secretary.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Gymnastics.

Mr. Haque (Double Bars).
Mr. Apte (Single Bar).
Mr. Kurulkar and Mr. Lagu, Malkham.
Mr. Apte winner of Dr. Row's Challenge Cup.

100 yds. Flat Race.

Mr. R. I. D'Avoine (1).
Mr. I. J. Worseley (2).
Mr. Braganze (3).
Winner Lt.-Col. L. T. R. Hutchinson's Challenge Cup. Time 10 secs.

High Jump.

Mr. Prescott (1).
Mr. J. Worsley (3). Height 7 ft. 0 ins.
Winner Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock's Challenge Cup.

Pole Jump.

Mr. Prescott (1).
Mr. Holden (2).
Mr. I. Worsley (1). Height 5 ft. 6 ins.

Winner Col. T. S. Novis Challenge Cup.

Long Jump.

Mr. Worsley (1).
Mr. Holden (3).
Holden (3). Length 18 ft. 8 ins.

Winner Lt.-Col. Childe's Challenge Cup.

Bazar Race (for Ladies).

Miss J. Phillips (1)
Miss J. Cooper (2).
Miss M. Dhavle (3)

Hurdles.

Mr. J. Worsley (1).
Mr. Prescott (2)
Mr. Smith (Jr.) (3). Time 17 secs.

Winner Lt.-Col. Barry's Cup.

Three Legged Race.

Mr. J. Worsley and M. Worsley (1).
Mr. Holden and Smith (Sr.) (2).
Mr. Prescott and Smith (Jr.) (3).

Putting the Weight.

Mr. B. C. Smith (1).
Mr. Prescott (2) Distance 28 ft. 1 in.

Winner Col. Gordon Tucker's Challenge Cup.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.

Mr. Holden (1).
Mr. Foghill (2).
Mr. Prescott (3). Distance 94 yds. 2 ft.

Winner Capt. D'Sousa's Challenge Cup.

Relay Race (Open to all Colleges).

Winners Grant Medical College.
Mr. D'Avoine (1).
Mr. Worsley (2).
Mr. Prescott (3). Time 3 mins. 3 secs

Post Women's Race.

Miss T. Cama (1).
Miss J. Phillips (2).
Miss Bana (3).

Two Miles Cycle Race.

Vakil (1).
Perkins (2). Time 7 mins. 4 3/5 secs.

Winner Lt.-Col. Herbert's Challenge Cup.

Quarter Mile Race.

Mr. D'Avoine (1).
Mr. Worsley (2).
Mr. Prescott (3). Time 56 secs.

Winner Lt.-Col. Gordon Tucker's Cup.

Staff Event.

Winner Capt. D'Sousa.
(2) Col. W. H. Dickinson.

Throwing the Cricket Ball (Ladies).

Miss I. Coutts (1).
Miss Andrews (2).
Miss J. Cama. (3).

Half Mile Race.

Mr. D'Avoine (1).
Mr. Holden (2).
Mr. Garson (3). Time 2 mins. 12 secs.

Chasing the Chicken.

Miss Phillips (1).

Obstacle Race.

Erram (1).
Mr. Worsley (2).
Winner Lt.-Col. Evan's Challenge Cup.

One Mile Race.

Pathare (1).
Halve (2).
Vankan (3). Time 6 mins. 31 2/5 secs.

WINNER COLLEGE TEAM.

Tug of War.

Ladies Championship Cup, Miss J. Phillips.

Ladies Championship Cup.

All Round Championship Cup M. I. Worsley.

Badminton Ladies Singles Cup, Miss I. Coutts.

Tennis Singles Cup, Mr. Syed Hassan.

Croquet Championship Cup, Mr. Kulkarni and Haque.

Tennis Doubles Championship Cup, Mr. Syed Hassan.

NOT A PEOPLE'S BUDGET.

DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a formal discussion was held on Saturday, at the Servants of India Society on the "Indian Financial Statement for 1919-20." It was initiated by Mr. M. D. Altekar and Mr. J. B. Petit presided. After having given figures for the current and next years Mr. Altekar showed that the increase of expenditure was mainly on the military, which circumstance was a matter of concern to Indians. He was unable to understand the change of front on the part of Sir Dinshaw who was a consistent and life-long critic of the military budget. Continuing, Mr. Altekar said that the Russian invasion of India had so long proved to be a myth and that both Germany and Russia were now laid prostrate. Therefore it was not necessary for India to maintain such a large army and if it was at all necessary for the defence of the Empire, England must contribute a share. Criticising the famine policy the lecturer observed that the severity of famine conditions was not entirely due to failure of rains. He suspected that the export of corn to Mesopotamia was also partly responsible. Mr. Altekar explained the currency situation and said that hoarding was another convenient myth. The poor villager could not hoard as he had nothing to hoard. The acuteness of the situation was due to the inflation of currency. In conclusion he regretted the absence of any economic policy for India in the Financial Statement and remarked that dependence on raw materials would not solve the problem. Industrialisation was an absolute necessity.

A TRAVESTY OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, who followed next, questioned the legality of the extra contribution of 45 millions to the war. In his opinion the whole procedure was a travesty of constitutional Government. Continuing, he expressed himself wholly against the Excess Profit Tax which was a levy on capital and would, therefore, check industrial progress. Mr. Muzumdar was not prepared to congratulate the Government on the raising of the limit of the minimum taxable income. He believed that Government was making a virtue of necessity as they had not machinery large enough to collect the tax on smaller incomes. Referring to the Railway expansion policy, Mr. Muzumdar observed that Sir James Meston had ignored the slump in the trade that would follow in the coming years. Besides, he urged that though increase in transportation facilities was necessary, still as it generally helped foreign commerce more than local industries, it was in the interest of the country that preference was given to irrigation over Railways. Regarding the currency trouble, Mr. Muzumdar told that it was the inflated currency, which was now three times the normal, that caused high prices and not vice versa as explained by the Finance Member. He deplored the helpless dependence for silver on foreign countries and advocated adoption of the gold standard.

WRONG CURRENCY POLICY.

Mr. C. S. Deole who followed next said that the currency trouble was of Government's own making and that in blaming the hoarding habit of the poor people they were putting the saddle on the wrong horse. The fact was that England wanted India's food stuffs, but she was not prepared to pay for them by means of import either of manufactured articles or of precious metals such as gold or silver. Instead she only gave credit in England. But that credit could not solve the difficulty of the Government of India. They had to manufacture paper currency as they had to pay for purchases and this led to the inflation of currency and the consequent rise in prices. If people wanted to save, they naturally preferred the metallic to the depreciated paper currency. There was some hoarding no doubt, as it did obtain everywhere, even in England, but it was not of such a magnitude as to occasion all the trouble that was attributed to it. As long as England remained the centre of India's monetary store, the trouble was bound to occur in some shape or other.

NOT A PEOPLE'S BUDGET.

The president remarked that it was not a people's budget. He roundly criticised the weak-kneed submission of non-official members to the excessive and unwarranted extra contributions to the war. While expressing himself against the Excess Profits Tax, he said that any how the tax would resolve itself and filter down to the masses and so, though Government wanted to tax the capitalists still he feared the ultimate burden of the tax would fall on the general tax-payer. In conclusion, he urged that India should have fiscal autonomy like the Colonies. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the result of the Mixed Doubles Handicap played yesterday:—

Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, beat Mr. and Mrs. Cocke, 11—9, 6—1.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Mr. and Mrs Portlock vs. Mrs. Boaner and Mr. Keily.

HANDICAP GENTLEMEN, SINGLES.

R. J. D. Waid v. A. P. Goldney.

HANDICAP GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Col. Burlton and Col. Low, vs. G. Frye and M. Fox.

P. Anstey and Burnetthurst, vs. F. C. Gufith and F. E. Sharp.

G. Gurythar and Kibblewhite, vs. W. T. Grifith and Wild.

A. Murray and Poritt, vs. R. D. Bryland, and V. Fox.

NAVY'S WONDERFUL PART IN WAR.

MR. LONG ON THE NAVAL VOTE.

A MAXIMUM OF 280,000 MEN ASKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 18.

DEMOBILISATION ARRANGEMENTS.

In his speech on the naval vote, Mr. Long said the Admiralty was preparing a plain and straightforward statement of the Navy's part in the war, which would prove one of the most wonderful stories ever told. He dwelt on the worldwide activities of the Navy during the war; it had not only made its power felt in the great battles in France, Mesopotamia and elsewhere, but from Scapa Flow to the African lakes the weight of its hand had been fully appreciated by the enemy. (Cheers). He declard that the final surrender of the German navy was a greater victory than could ever have been achieved by action at sea.

Referring to the progress of naval science, he singled out as an extraordinary development the way in which bearing had been made to serve as effectively as sight. With regard to future policy, he considered that until the dust of war was completely dispersed we should be very rash and even criminally wrong if we adopted definite plans now and proceeded to carry them out.

NEW CONSTRUCTION STOPPED.

The vote for 280,000 men comprised the maximum figure, but it was hoped to reduce the number. Fifty-four per cent. of the men eligible for demobilisation had been demobilised. Every effort was being made to cut down expenditure and the construction of a large number of ships of every description had been stopped since November 11th. Some of the smaller ones were being converted to mercantile uses.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

ALLIED PROPOSALS TO FEED GERMAN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 18.

PARIS.—The Supreme War Council has formulated plans for the resumption of armistice negotiations at Brussels on March 13th. The plans provide for taking over German merchant ships in return for supplying food until the next harvest, Germany paying for it firstly with coal and potash, secondly, through Germany's credit in neutral countries and thirdly from foreign securities held in Germany, the three sources yielding one hundred million sterling, which is the amount required to furnish adequate relief. Allied delegates think that these proposals will be acceptable.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. HORNE ON NEED OF A SUPREME LABOUR COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 18.

Speaking in London the Labour Minister, Mr. Horne, said he hoped the result of the work of the committees of the Industrial Conference on wages and unemployment would be the establishment of permanent industrial councils, which would inform Government and the community regarding the great industrial problems. He hoped to see a supreme labour council established in Britain like that in France. It was highly desirable to fix the minimum wages and maximum hours.

PRELIMINARY PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

BELGIUM TO BE ADMITTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-50 a.m., March 18.

PARIS.—It is understood that Belgium has requested to be admitted to the discussions on preliminary peace, consequently one Belgian representative, probably Hymans, will attend the discussions concerning settlement on the western front.

NAGPUR MODERATES.

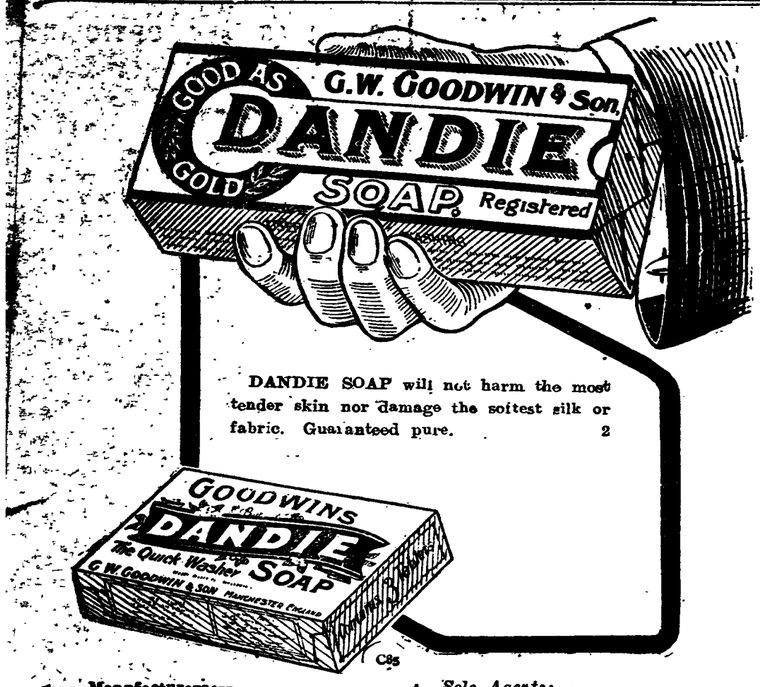
START NEW ORGANISATION TO REPRESENT THEIR VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 18.

At an informal meeting of some of the leading moderates on Sunday last it was decide to have a new organisation for representing the views of the moderate party in the province on the lines similar to those already laid down by Calcutta and Bombay leaders, and for working in collaboration with them in all matters of national importance.

A Committee including Sir Bipin K. Bose, Messrs. Dadabhoy and Joshi has been formed to take the necessary steps in the matter. At the same sitting a sum amounting to nearly five thousand rupees was promised for the All-India deputation of moderates.



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FAMINE RELIEF IN AHMEDABAD.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

APPEAL FOR MORE FUNDS.

The following is the report of the work of the Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee during February.

The work done by this committee sinc the last report was published, is easily divided under the following heads, (1) Cattle relief, (2) Cheap grain shops, (3) gratuitous relief to the old and infirm, as also to the respectable poor, (4) Aid to weavers and (5) Cheap seed depots. Distribution of free clothing has been closed during the last month after about Rs. 10,000 were spent on it. Local committees, however, generally hold smal stocks of clothes sent to them and furthe demands are met by sending old clothe or by cash grants.

CATTLE RELIEF.

This form of relief continues to be more and more urgently required as the season advances. Quantities of grass imported by Government into this, as in other famine stricken districts, is limited by the inevitable difficulties of transport and hence these stocks in Government Depots necessarily inadequate to meet with the needs of the situation fully, is given thriftily only for bullocks in a certain fixed proportion. Thus even bullocks are not fully provided for and a cry reaches us from all parts of the district for more and more grass for maintaining buffaloes and especially cows, which have begun to die in appreciable number. The committee's operations in grass are, therefore, developed on a bigger and more comprehensive scale. Grass was despatched, since the last report was published, to the different stations in this district.

As stated in the last report, grass is being sold at a loss of Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. It was thus sold to people of 11 villages of South Daskroi and 32 villages of North Daskroi from the Ahmedabad depot and was sold to people of about 30 villages of South Daskroi from the Barejdi depot. It may be noted in passing that Government grass has been so far alloted to rice villages of South Daskroi and great hardship has thus been inflicted on the agriculturists of the remaining villages, who have not money enough to buy the committee's grass. On the other hand no grass has been given by Government in North Daskroi, which is supposed not to need it. The run, therefore, on the committee's grass at the Asarva depot is very great and arrangements have therefore, been made to obtain a continuous supply of grass in order to meet the local demand, as also to enable us to send the grass in the district, where it is urgently required. Moreover, 225 and 261 bales of grass have been sent to Bavla and Talod (for Modasa mahal) respectively. Local famine committees at Prantij and Patdi have recently asked for grass, which will be soon despatched. Government have so far excluded Prantij and Modasa from their grass operations, which should, however, be promptly begun there in view of the growing scarcity of grass and deepening of cattle distress.

Mention should be made of the urgent demands for grass sent to local, as well as the Ahmedabad committees by Mahajans, conducting panjrapoles and ather charitable persons for feeding stray cattle and especially cows. The committee has, however, at an early stage decided to give grass to only such Panjrapols, as would separate the good cattle from the old and the decrepit, and as would feed the good ones only on the grass supplied by the committee. An additional condition, which is felt to be more stringent, is that the cattle fed on the committee's grass should be returned to their owners or other poor cultivators, either free or at a small price. So far no panjrapole in this district has availed itself of the committee's assistance by submitting to these conditions. The committee has also refused to give grass to charitable persons for feeding stray cattle, but is at the same time quite prepared to help cattle camps conducted on the lines mentioned above. Thus 600 bales of grass have been given at a loss of Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs. to Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas for maintaining the cattle camp started by him, where cows mostly owned by Rabaris and Bharwars are being maintained. Cattle camps are also being started at Ranpur, Viramgam and Patdi, and it has been decided to give a lakh of pounds of grass per mont hto each of the camps when started. 175 bales have also been sold to Sheth Tulsidas of Dhandhuka for maintaining cows owned by poor persons at Dhandhuka. 450 bales have also been sold to Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai at cost prices for distribution among agriculturists of Mankol, a village in Sanand talukh.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

Grain has been imported at different stations in this district as under:—

Station.	Feb. and Mar. Wheat bags	Bajri bags	Rice. bags.
Ahmedabad	17,002	10,828	3,062
Barejdi	...	...	321
Sanand	...	414	...
Viramgam	187	392	500
Dholka	300	50	713
Bavla	200	50	94
Moraiya	...	...	94
Ranpur	...	...	250

Bajri has been despatched to Sanand, Viramgam, Dholka and Bavla from stocks collected at Ahmedabad. Arrangements are also being made for sending wheat to Sanand and Ranpur. Shops have been staffed in six different centres of the Ahmedabad city for selling grain at cost price, and seven shops in South Daskroi are being fed from the Ahmedabad depot. 17,324 maunds of wheat, 5,873 of rice and 9,932 of bajri have been supplied to 35 local Mills for sale to labourers. Large stocks of wheat have been bought in the Pujab, whih are being despathed as wagons are made available. Moreover 800 tons of wheat have been bought in U. P. and 100 tons of Australian wheat at Bombay, and these stocks are already on their way to Ahmedabad. The committee has already invested about 300,000 in their grain operations, which will continue to occupy, from the financial point of view, the foremost place in the committee's work.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Since the last report was published, the committee has sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 200 to the Ranpur committee and Rs. 600 to the Modasa committee for giving this form of relief. It has also been decided to increase the grant to the Dholka taluka by Rs. 300, thus making the total of Rs. 1,300, on consideration of an application made by the Gangad committee. The Sanand committee has asked for an increase of Rs. 200 in the original grant of Rs. 400 p.m.. as this form of relief has not yet begun to be given by Government in that taluka, and the Secretaries have been authorised to give the additional sum, if they found it necessary after inquiring into the matter.

AID TO WEAVERS.

Under the scheme outlined in the last report yarn worth about 3,000 has been bought and distributed among 52 weavers residing in about 13 villages of the Dholka taluka. Cloth turned out of the yarn is being received by the committee, wich is also making arrangements for selling it. The scheme is likely to be extended and developed if it is found possible to sell the cloth at cost price or at a small loss.

SEED DEPOTS.

It was resolved to lend a total sum of Rs. 10,000 to local committees a total sum of Rs. 10,000 to local committees for buying summer juwar, to be sold to poor agriculturists at cost price or at a little loss. All the local committees were requested to avail themselves of this loan and to place their proposals for reduction in the sale price of juwar seeds. It is to be regretted. however, that only Ranpur and Dholka committees have bought small stocks of juwar seeds with their own money, and the Ahmedabad committee has bought a hundred maunds of juwar for sale in South Daskroi. Rs. 100 have been sanctioned as loss on sale of juwar in Ranpur and South Daskroi each.

The funds subscribed to this committee amount to Rs. 1,65,000. It is estimated that the committee will have to lose 1¼ lakh on the sale of about 1¼ crore of pounds of grass to the end of the season. Operations in grain, though sold at cost price, are expected to involve the committee in a loss of Rs. 50,000, especially in view of the declining rates of wheat and Bajri. Cloth distributed in the district has already cost the committee, Rs. 10,000, and gratuitous relief might consume, at a very modest estimate, Rs. 30,000. Shemes of fodder production undertaken at the sewage farm and Mr. Gandhi's Ashram might cost Rs. 15,000, and other miscellaneous establishment and office charges, might cost another sum of Rs. 30,000. Thus the requirements of the committee, for carrying on and developing the work undertaken by it in this district amount to something between 2½ and 3 lakhs of rupees. The committee, therefore, urgently requires at least 1½ lakh so as to ensure the stability of its work. Committees have been formed for collecting funds from different groups of merchants and communities and arrangements are also on foot for making a house to house collection with the help of volunteers. Human distress is soon expected to be more end more acute and the cry of starving and dying cattle is already becoming shriller.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The generous public is, therefore, requested to subscribe their mite to this committee's funds by responding to the various appeals, that might be made to their generosity—personally and otherwise—and thus contribute their quota towards the relief of thousands of starving men, and children, and lakhs of emaciated and dying cattle.

All subscriptions sent directly, should be addressed to the Secretaries, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, Ahmedabad.

TEMPORARY CLERKS IN F.C.M.A.'S. OFFICE, POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would request the courtesy of the columns of your valuable journal for bringing to light the hardships which await our young men when they accept service as temporary clerks in the Field Controller of Military Accounts Office, Poona. Firstly the salary offered to men possessing ordinary qualifications is only Rs. 33 per mensem which considering the abnormal prices now ruling in the market, is too low to keep them above want, not to speak of comfort. Graduates are of course started on Rs. 90 per mensem, but they are as a lot, looked upon with jealousy by the permanent staff of the Military Accounts Department, staff of the Militady Accounts Department for the simple fact that they are graduates and many are the troubles that await them after their entry into the department. Secondly, Poona is a very costly place to live in and convenient and healthy quarters cannot be had at a cheap rate of rent. Further, the offices of the F. C. M. A. are located some four miles away from the habitable parts of the city in a place called Wanowrie and cheap conveyances such as trams, local trains, etc., to which one is accumstomed in cities like Bombay, Madras or Calcutta are conspicuous by their absence. This distance, therefore, a man is forced to walk, both morning and evening unless he is prepared to pay a rupee a day for tonga hire. Added to this the unusually long hours of office beginning from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., are often extended by some four hours of extra work. So much so that they leave barely no leisure and there is only just sufficient time for satisfying the animal cravings of man. Thirdly no leave of any kind is granted to temporary men. They are promised, no doubt fair treatment, but the promises remain unredeemed. Casual leave they need not dream of. Even a day's absence owing to sickness is termed an act of disobedience of office rules by the authorities governing the field-offices and the offender is punished with loss of pay and not unusually with loss of appointment. Nominally entitled to 20 days of casual leave in the year the temporary clerk does not get even a single day's casual leave with pay. I may here add that recognised religious Hindu and Mahomedan holidays are unheard of in the field offices. Fourthly, the general treatment meted out is not befitting honourable men. Indians when newly appointed are placed under soldiers, who have been drawn from all classes of society in England and the Colonies and are subjected to all kinds of insults at the hands of these men. Gardeners, railway porters, postmen, tailors apprentices and not unusually mill-hands rule over Indian graduates and subject them to all kinds of indignities. This injustice passes unredressed and the complaints of these sufferers to the officers composing the field office, fall on deaf ears as the men are only "Blackies." They are treated as no more than coolies and the writer of this article has heard more than one officer of the Military Accounts Department terming them as such. Fifthly, in the same place Poona the Controller of Military Accounts 6th Division has introduced lighter hours of office and pays travelling allowance to all men recruited abroad for work in his office, from the place of recruitment to Poona, while his brother officer of the Field Accounts office who employs a much greater number of temporary men grudges them this small concession and in addition subjects them to the grave injustice of longer office hours and less pay, not to speak of the indignities and unfair treatment at the hands of the soldier clerks and other Anglo-Indians to whom the Military Accounts Department seems a close preserve. To crown all these sufferings, sir, the officers of the F.C.M.A who are as numerous as the sands of the sea are not only apathetic to the unfair treatment meted out to Indians but are also quite enthusiastic and eager to "damn" them be they however much intelligent clever and hard-working. As one who has ever stood about to defend the cause of the ever-maligned Indians, I request you sir, to give these facts [illegible] and thus ask my countrymen [illegible] before hand sufficient pay and guarantee fair good treatment before they seek services in the F. C. M. A.'s offices Poona. The case of the Civilian clerks on deputation in the field offices is in no way better and I shall revert to it on a future occasion.

—Yours, etc.

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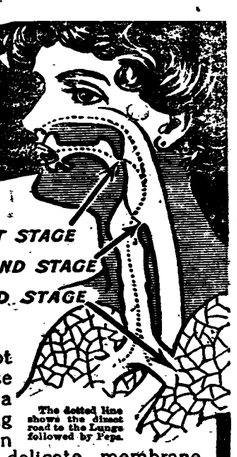

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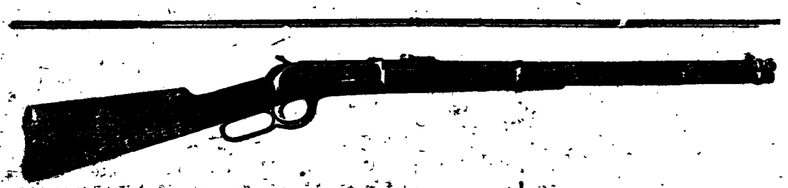

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BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

A CHOWKIDAR WITNESS.

STORY OF HIS DRESS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, March 7.

On the Court reassembling this morning, further examination of witness Jumma of Katarpur was proceeded with. Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said that when on the day of the riot he heard the shouts it was nearly an hour after midday. He had not eaten his midday meal, nor had he any meals in the morning. His wife had prepared the meals about 11 a.m. But how could they eat? asked witness. They were oppressed with fear of being attacked any moment. His wife was not a witness in this case. In the interval between, food was prepared and he heard the shouts of the rioters. Witness had heard nothing to indicate there was going to be a riot. When he heard the shouts from Shivala side he was in his compound. He was alarmed at the noise and went out to his compound to see whence it came. He then saw a crowd consisting of about 200 or 250 men. Witness remained looking at the crowd for four or five minutes during which time the crowd kept on advancing towards him.

Asked if the crowd was running or walking, witness replied that it was not coming in his direction. It was moving in a different direction. The 31 people whom he had identified he saw while observing the crowd from his door.

"MARLO SUROKU."

When he had run 5 or 7 paces from his house, the crowd advanced after him shouting "marlo suroku." He ran as fast as he could. He was afraid of his life. As he ran, however, he turned back and took a glance when he recognized Harpershad. He did not recognize the other 30 identified by him in court. On that occasion witness arrived at the bin first. Before that he had never been inside Barukahar's house, nor did he know of its internal arrangements. He was not aware of the existence of a bin in the house. His wife arrived immediately after he had arrived at the town. She ran behind him, carrying a lad in her arms and leading another by the hand. His wife was not beaten by the crowd nor were the children. She did not tell him she had recognized anyone. Witness had asked her and she said she recognized no one. Witness did not see his cousin being beaten. He asked his wife about him and she did not tell him he was beaten.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roy, witness said the S. P. had asked him how he had escaped. Questioned if the S. P. had asked him anything else witness cleared his throat bent his head and after a few seconds said, *"Huzur mera yad nahi."*

A CHOWKIDAR WITNESS.

Ilahibux Teli, chowkidar of Jiapota and Kishenpur, resident Jiapota, age 30 or 40 years, salary "thera ana tho rupiya," was then called. Mr Shabuddin asked witness: "What were you doing on the 17th evening?"

Witness: I was sleeping.

Justice Tudball remarked that was the normal condition of a chowkidar. (Laughter.)

While sleeping he overheard said witness a conversation between Tota and Badla.

Mr. Shabuddin asked witness to say what he had overheard.

Mr. Norton asked if Badla was being called as a witness and on being told he was not, he objected to the conversation

Justice Tudball remarked that Tota was an accused person and the conversation between him and Badla was therefore relevant.

During the examination of this witness who appeared in, what Mr. Norton humourously described, as 'official or semi-official dress' Justice Tudball enquired if the benign Government did not supply him good clothes.

Mr. Shabuddin put in he shared in the general economy.

Justice Tudball enquired as a matter of ouriosity for his salary. Witness said "thera ana tho rupiya" (meaning Re. 2-13).

Mr. Norton remarked that it was not a question of his clothes but his nature which had when witness said he entered Allabux's house and hid himself there by clinging to a beam in the chappar. He was asked to show how he did it. Witness gave a demonstration of it in court by swinging on monkey-like to one of the beams in the roof of the court. Witness showed the place to Mr. Goad. The house and the beam were burnt. The beam was lying on the ground. He picked it up and demonstrated to Mr. Goad how he was swinging by it.

After luneh, cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said the attendance of a chowkidar at the thana was entered in a register and the chowkidar's seat affirmed to it. When he went to the Thana before the riot, witness did not know his name was entered in the register. He had no seal with him then and it was not affixed. No thumb impression was taken from him to any entry. He made his report to Masiullah. The Court Inspector meaning tht Circle Inspector—(laughter)—was present there with Masiullah. There were two other chowkidars at the time, but witness could not say who they were. They made no reports in his presence. Witness did not know what they were there for or whence they had come. Gulam Mahomed Fakir was of Kaharpur. Witness knew him previously. Gulam Mahomed did not tell him why specificially asked if he knew Sadi chowkidar of Panjanperi. He did not see him at Jwalapur. He did not know any other chowkidar by name Sadi. Witness was then specificially asked if he knew Sadi chowkidar of Katarpur and witness replied in the affirmative.

At Alibux's house, witness did not notice whether the doors were open or shut. He could not say it now. He was running away for his life. He was terrified and he did not know whither he went. He took shelter in the first place he came to.

THE DRESS OF THE CHOWKIDAR.

Mr. Norton asked witness if he was dressed then as now semi-officially or officially (laughter.)

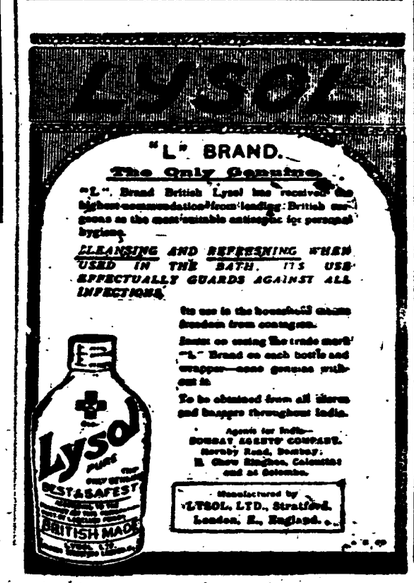
Witness: I was dressd then the same as now. I have no other uniform.

This is the only one I have.

Asked by Justice Tudball, witness said he had it now for two years. If he had a new one he would have put it on and appeared before the court.

Justice Tudball remarked that it amounted to robbery. Government deducted three annas a month for a uniform and did not provide him with one (laughter).

Replying to Mr. Norton, witness said he expected to find Janki and the Mahant of Pheruppur in the jail, when he came here for purposes of identification. The Jail Daroga accompanied him in his rounds. There was besides a Deputy Magistrate taking down notes. But when witness did not find these in the jail he did not complain to either of the officials. The examination of witness was not concluded when the court rose for the day.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MESSAGE FROM KING OF HEDJAZ.

(Associated Press.)

A telegram has been received in Bombay from Jedda stating that His Majesty the King of Hedjaz, wishes it to be known throughout India that in case of any Moslem who wants to perform pilgrimage or visit the holy tomb of the Prophet at Medina before, during, or after the pilgrim season, the Arab Government are quite prepared to do everything necessary for the comfort of the pilgrims, facilitating means of travelling backward and forward and ensuring safety of the traveller, whether he desired to proceed to Medina via Yambo, Rambegh, Jeddah or Mecca.

HANDLEY-PAGE AEROPLANE.

ARRIVES IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 17.

The giant Handley Page machine arrived at Lahore at 10 o'clock this morning from Ambala and made several flights over the city. Large crowds gathered in the streets and all eyes were turned towards the huge machine. The machine will be at the aerodrome at Lahore Cantonment.

WOMEN AS MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 15.

On the motion of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, the Allahabad Municipality unanimously resolved at a meeting held on the 13th instant that disqualifications under section 15, clause C of the District Municipality Act, having females for the municipal councillorship, should be removed and that the Government be requested to amend the Act accordingly.

STRANGE DEATH OF A EUROPEAN LADY.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 17.

A European lady, Mrs. Jeannette Murray, wife of Mr. Alexander Murray, said to have been employed until recently as an assistant in a jute mill, was found dead in bed at the Continental Hotel on Sunday afternoon under strange circumstances. It appears a sweeper going to the bathroom noticed an offensive smell and then saw the body lying on the bed. He informed the hotel management, who promptly notified the police. On being questioned by the police, the husband, who was in the room at nine the same day, stated that his wife died suddenly on Saturday evening. The body which was already discoloured and showed signs of abrasions, was removed to the morgue, where it was viewed by the Coroner, who ordered an inquest for the 25th instant. In view of the reticence of the husband regarding the matter, he was detained and presented to-day before Mr. Shaw, Deputy Commissioner who released him on bail, pending the inquest.

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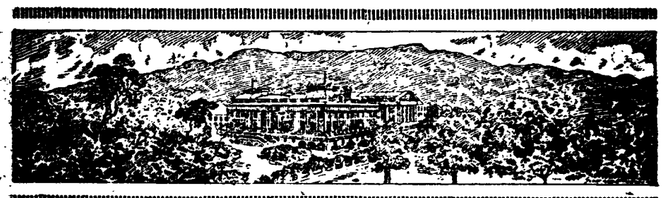

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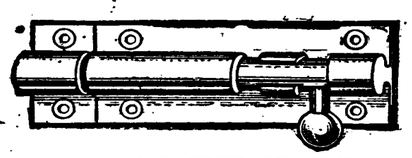
BOLT  BRAND

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FOOD-CONTROL IN KATHIAWAR.

A CLUMSY AND OPPRESSIVE SYSTEM.

(From a Wadwhan Correspondent.)

Since the subject has already been much discussed, commented upon and viewed by eminent persons from various aspects, and as no one seems to be ever heard, I think it will be nothing but a cry in the wilderness for me to write anything further upon it.. Hence, I shall here rest contended only by writing something about the working of the present licence policy of the Government.

The Government professes to have kept only three commodities viz. wheat, rice and gram under its control. But practically, if we look into the system somewhat deeply, we find that no article of food is allowed a free circulation from one province to another without receiving a priority certificate. That is, priority certificates of these articles (wheat, rice and gram) are issued according to the stock; while, the same for other articles are issued unrestrictedly only to licence-holders. From this it is quite evident that no one except those holding a licence can deal in grain. But as a matter of fact, only 5 per cent. of the grain merchants in mofussil have taken these licences on account of the impracticable condition of the same.

TWO SORTS OF LICENSES.

There are two sorts of licences viz. licence for those dealing in wholesale goods and for those dealing in retail.

Suppose a whole-sale merchant in Kathiawad wishes to import wheat he has first of all to supply to the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay for a priority certificate. After the same has been issued in his favour it is sent to the Director of Civil Supplies in the Punjab for his counter-signature; and then for his information it is sent to the District Superintendent N. W. Railway. Then wheat is sailed and when the merchant in Kathiawad has received the whole consignment of wheat in his godown, he has to apply to the Municipal officer for fixing the rate, sending the invoice and a detailed list of other expenses e.g. railway freight, cartage loss in transit etc. Here lies the greatest hardship for the merchant. Because, supposing he has got the Railway receipt for 1,000 bags and any delay takes place in the arrival of the last wagon, he (the merchant) has to wait and wait till the whole lot is received, and only after this, can he apply to the Municipal officer for fixing the prices. The Municipal officer having examined the application at his leisure, sends the same to the Deputy Assistant Political agent, who, if not gone on his district tour, takes a couple of days to re-examine it, then reports to the Political Agent to fix the rate. After this, the merchant is informed about the rate at which he is to sell his goods, adding as net profit per bag. But all these ceremonies must be undergone which naturally takes a very long time. Now, even after receiving the sanction for sale from the authorities, he has to sell his goods only to the licence-holders. The consumers of the goods of this merchant are generally the retail dealers and the village merchants. Out of them nearly 95 per cent. are not licence-holders. Few persons, understood what is a licence. This being the case the merchant who has obtained his wheat through the proper channel has to find a market for his 1,000 bags from amongst a very limited sphere. Necessarily, his wheat would not sell in a short time. Rather it would require a good deal of time to sell away all his stock.

In spite of this, the officers, prohibit the export of such wheat from one place to the nearest village even in the same district. It has actually happened in one case that even though there was a stock of wheat sufficient to last for twelve months or more, and people in the nearest village were very badly in need of the same on account of its scarcity, this stock was not allowed to be taken from that place to the village where it was so much wanted. The result was that the merchants could not realize their money, and the people had to suffer in spite of abundance of food a few miles distant.

TALE NOT YET TOLD.

The tale is not yet quite told. Nothing is said about the danger of weanils to the grain on account of its being kept stored up for such a long time. The condition of the market, also does not remain in the same state. Big and sudden changes instead of being uncommon are the most likely when so much time elapses between obtaining the consignment and the sale of the same. Other circumstances also tend to overturn the condition of the market.

One thing more. After the price is fixed, the merchant is required to show his books to the officer to ascertain whether the merchant has sold the goods at the price fixed for it and whether he has sold the same to a licence-holder. Generally, this work of examining the books is entrusted to the clerks who rifle the books as they choose without the least respect shown to the sense of honour of the merchant with respect to his pecuniary position etc. Thus it is that sensible and level headed merchants keep themselves aloof from applying for licences the result being that neither the merchant nor the poor is benefitted thereby.

Numerous other facts can be brought forward to support the above facts, and to me, as well as to the generality of the people it seems that *the system is rather showy in theory than workable in practice*, and none of the framers ever seem to have taken the trouble of examining whether it has proved a success or a failure.

In fine, I most sincerely appeal to the Government to abolish as soon as possible, a system which has brought in its train so much hardship to the poor and which has proved to be such an impediment to the smooth flow of commerce and I have every hope that the Government will not be too persistent for a system which they know is a signal failure.

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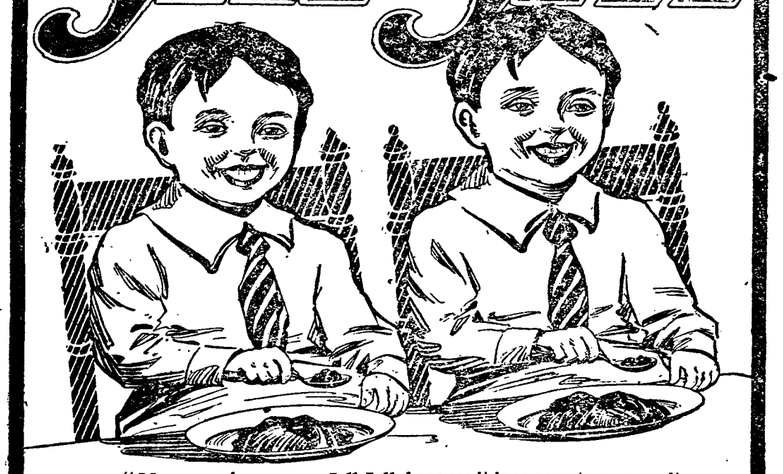

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